NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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東京帝國大學法學部

BRITISH RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

Eighth Annual General Meeting

The Eighth Annual General Meeting of the British Residents' Association of China will be held, by kind permission, at the premises of the British Women's Association, 12 The Bund, (fourth floor) on Tuesday, November 14, 1939 at 5.15 p.m.

Copies of the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts and tickets of admission to the meeting have been posted to members.

Any member who has not received a ticket of admission can obtain same on application to the undersigned.

The election of the General Committee will take place at the Annual General Meeting. Members wishing to stand as candidates for election to the Committee can obtain nomination forms on application at the offices of the Association, 27 The Bund.

By order of the Committee,
H. F. BAKER,
Secretary.
12110

SHANGHAI FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANKERS ASSOCIATION

AUTUMN RACE MEETING

The Member Banks of the above Association will close at 12 noon on Wednesday, November 8, 1939.
12283

NOTICE

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1010 3rd Prize
703
642
971
785
948
12271

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12278

To-day's Events

NOVEMBER

7 A.W.C. Mrs. King: 'Persian Rugs,' 4.45
7 *Li Hung-Chang died (1901)*
7 *Tsingtao garrison capitulated (1914)*
7 *Soviet Revolution (1917)*
7 *White Russians attacked Shanghai Soviet Consulate (1927)*

N.C.D.N. Broadcast: 12.45 and 9 p.m.
Station XMHD: 760 kilo., 395 metres

Coming Events

NOVEMBER

8 Lions' Club, Navy Y, 12.30
8 Scouts' Jamboree, Kiaochow Road, Rotary Shield Competition, 1.30
8 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
8 Pinette Quartet, Chamber Music Recital, American Women's Club, 9
9 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
9 For. Y. Deb.: 'Personality v. Good Looks'
9 'Duchess of Chicago,' music by E. Kalman, Russian Lt. Opera. Lyc., 9
10 'Cementers' American Club, 12 noon
11 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
11 'Duchess of Chicago,' Lt. Opera, Lyc., 9
12 B.W.A. Annual Service, 10.30
12 Comic Dog Show, aid S.S.P.C.A., Gt. West'n. Rd., opp. C'ntry. Hosp. 10.30
12 Municipal Orchestra, 5th Symphony Concert, Lyceum Theatre, 5.15
12 'Duchess of Chicago,' Lt. Opera, Lyc., 9
14 A.W.C. Prog. American music, 4.45
14 B.R.A. annual meeting at B.W.A. premises, 12 The Bund, 5.15
15 Boy Scouts' Annual Meeting, H. M. Supreme Court, 5.30
15 Violin Recital, Prof. A. Wittenberg, American Women's Club, 9
15 A.D.C., 'The Man with a Load of Mischief,' (net proceeds for the United Services Association) Lyc. Theatre, 9.15
16 Rotary Club Metropole Hotel, 12.15
16 Cradle bridge/mahjongg, International Bridge Club, 304 Mohawk Road, 3
16 Royal Asiatic Society Meeting, 5.30
16 Song Recital, N. Schwarz, A.W.C., 9
16 A.D.C., 'The Man with a Load of Mischief,' (net proceeds for the United Services Association) Lyc. Theatre, 9.15
17 B.W.A. Home & G'den. Section, 10
17 A.D.C., 'The Man with a Load of Mischief,' (net proceeds for the United Services Association) Lyc. Theatre, 9.15
18 J.R.C. annual dance, A.W.C., 9
18 A.D.C., 'The Man with a Load of Mischief,' (net proceeds for the United Services Association) Lyc. Theatre, 9.15
18 A.D.C. 'The Man With A Load of Mischief' (net proceeds for the United Services Association) Lyc. Theatre, 3
21 A.W.C. Library Tiffin, 12.30
21 Vladimir Havsky in a piano recital, Lyceum Theatre, 9
22 S'hai. Horticultural Society's Autumn Flower Show, Shanghai Race Club
23 S'hai. Horticultural Society's Autumn Flower Show, Shanghai Race Club
23 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
24 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9.30 a.m.
27 League of Pals, First Annual General Meeting
28 A.W.C. Bridge/Mahjongg, 3
30 B.W.A. Musical & Dram. Sec'n., 4.15
30 B.U.S.C. Lecture: 'Chaucer', R. B. Whittington, M.SC., C. C. Club, 5.30
30 Community Church Concert, 9
30 Ballet Russe, gala performance of 'Notre Dame de Paris', ballet in 3 acts, music by Drigo, Lyceum, 9

DECEMBER

2 Fun Fair, Union Church Hall, 2.30
2 Ballet Russe, 'Notre Dame de Paris,' (The Hunchback of Notre Dame), 3-act ballet, based on Victor Hugo's novel, music by Drigo, Lyceum, 9
3 Ballet Russe, Lyceum, 2.15 and 9

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Annual Police Parade
Y.W.C.A. Activities
Falangas Gathering
Shanghai Wheelers' Meeting
Country Club Tennis Team
Recs' Lawn Bowls Team
Local Sports
Local Weddings

Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" and Sunday PICTORIAL SECTION are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

The "North-China Daily News" will be glad to send its photographer to public and private parties and events without obligation. Requests should be addressed to Photograph Department, "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

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4 x 6 enlargements	$1.50 each
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The
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1939

THE business man and private resident who wish to keep up-to-date with the many changes which occur in the business life of Shanghai cannot afford to be without a copy of this well-known publication. The present issue contains 58 pages more than the issue of a year ago—ample evidence not only of the numerous changes in the personnel of the business and professional community, but also of the care taken in the preparation of the data presented.

Some of the Contents:

- Foreign and Chinese Firms and their Staffs
- American Forces
- British Forces
- French Forces
- Chambers of Commerce
- Churches
- Clubs and Associations
- Colleges and Schools
- Consular and Diplomatic Bodies
- Hospitals
- Missions
- Municipal Councils and their Staffs
- Shanghai Firms under their Professional or Trade Headings
- An Alphabetical List of Mercantile Marine Officers
- An Alphabetical List of Business Men and Women with their office addresses
- The Streets of Shanghai in English and Chinese, with the occupants of Foreign and many Chinese Houses, Offices and Stores
- The Foreign and many Chinese Residents listed alphabetically with their private addresses

616 pp. Price $8

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE
17 The Bund, Shanghai

THERE ARE REAL REASONS FOR THIS POPULARITY

Combined registrations of the International Settlement and French Concession as of September 30, 1939:

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Trucks:
FORD 977
Nearest competitor 484

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Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

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Owing to the arrival of Madame Monique from Paris on November 14, all our autumn models will be sold now at reduced prices.
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor"

Rentals and Coal :
Cheaper Fuel at Tsingtao

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The landlords of the apartment houses have endeavored to justify their increases by citing the high price of coal.

As far as I can find, the cheapest kind of household coal is about $86 per ton. I am informed that coal of reasonable quality is quoted in Tsingtao at $25 per ton retail. Tsingtao is very near—I suppose a ship could be chartered for $10 to $15 per ton if it were possible to obtain permission from the authorities. This permission, however, is not obtainable. So we have the rather curious position of the Japanese tenants of the Pearce Apartments protesting as a body against the increase in rents in that building when, if they could get permission from their own national authorities to bring coal to Shanghai, the situation would be much improved and there might be no need for them to make the joint protest which they have lodged.

Collier.

Shanghai, Nov. 4.

A Decoration :
Winner's Feat Questioned

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In today's issue of your esteemed paper, I read a report of a British captain being awarded the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) for evading an enemy submarine attack. Your announcement stated that Captain Hugh Roberts, master of the steamer Mopan belonging to Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Ltd., which could only steam at thirteen and a half knots, brought his ship stern on to the attacking submarine, which was steaming at sixteen knots and increased his speed to 16½ knots, thereby bringing his ship from a range of 4,000 yards, to 8,000 yards and so on. I am wondering why a master mariner of these capabilities is wasting his time in a common banana boat, producing 16½ knots at a moment's notice, from a 13½ knot ship. While not disparaging his bravery, I do doubt his capabilities.

Alone I Did It.

Shanghai, Nov. 5.

The Cinema :
Do "Trailers" Annoy ?

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I was one of a party of six persons who attended the Grand Theatre last night, all of whom had attended the same theatre in the course of the previous two weeks. Again we were subjected to a showing of the "trailer" of "Dust be my Destiny" and we were unanimous in our reaction, we jolly well did not want to see the picture when it is shown in its full length simply because we are weary of seeing the trailer. This is constantly happening, an evening of pleasure spoiled by trailers which one has either previously seen, or trailers that take up more than due share of the length of the programme. I have cut out going to the Metropol simply because there, one is almost certain to see trailers of pictures that one has already seen in full at one of the other theatres.

I wish some imagination of the patron's reaction to these things could be studied by the persons concerned in these things.

P. B. A.

Shanghai, Nov. 6.

An Enquiry :
Butter or Margarine ?

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I wonder whether any of your readers could advise me if there is any difference from the standpoint of health, for a person to eat good quality margarine instead of butter which is so very expensive at present.

Margarine.

Shanghai, Nov. 6.

English-Women Play Their Part

Not Their Task to "Wait And Weep"; Still Retain All Feminine Traits

Special to the "N.C.D.N."

London, Oct. 11.

The effect of this war on women will be interesting. The last war was credited with having brought about woman's emancipation, and we start this new war with women used to responsibility and "doing men's jobs." Where then will this war lead them? Fortunately so far the first reaction of women is not militarist or masculine. Women may be emancipated but it is not a "masculine-women" age by any means. Women are far too fond of make-up and pretty clothes and they are still re-acting in this manner. In fact since the war, although the dress shops have done practically no business there has been a big rush on beauty parlours and hairdressers. Women in khaki uniform—perhaps realizing that khaki is not too kind to the complexion or looks—are asking for all sorts of advice on how to keep their looks at their best while under canvas or wearing the rather unbecoming khaki coat and skirt and forage cap of the Women Territorials. As many of them may be sent to a "no man's land" at a moment's notice they keep their hair as well dressed as possible so they will not be caught napping if sent off.

Fashion combining utility with smartness is likely to be the need in the future. Thus for women who do war work but do not wear any particular uniform, flannel slacks are rapidly appearing on the streets. Many women, too, have bought slacks so that they can be slipped on should an air-raid warning occur during the night. In this connection many of the major stores are advertising warm one-piece garments for this purpose, realizing that, until things get more "normal", women are not likely to concentrate on ordinary clothes. There will soon be the problem of getting warm garments for the raid nights during the winter, and as wool may probably be scarce owing to the fact that it will mostly be commandeered for the soldiers much ingenuity will be needed if people are not to get colds and 'flu through leaving a warm bedroom to get down into the basement.

Husbands who have not evacuated their wives from London are not too happy at the present time since they come home from work and find their wives nearly in tears trying to fix up new "black-out" curtains. Blacking-out windows is anything but an easy job if we still want them light in the day time, especially for those housewives who insist on the maximum of neatness. In the first place most of the shops have sold out of material which lets no light through and this means that if we do not actually paint our windows we must put new curtains up over the old and to do this neatly is not easy. I am afraid many tempers have been frayed as a consequence but it is rather heartbreaking when you have expended a lot of trouble to find a light filters through and the warden comes along and says it won't do.

Women wardens are on the streets doing their bit most efficiently, and indeed women are to be congratulated on not losing their heads in any of the air-raid scares we have had. There is plenty of work for women and the Air Force are advertising every day for women in all sorts of jobs from 18 to 43. Shorthand typists and clerks are in great demand in Government Departments and no doubt in a little while there will be other jobs of a higher kind when men leave for war duty. Men with businesses—unlike in the last war—now have no hesitation in asking an intelligent famale acquaintance if she will look after them if they are called up. Of course the days are yet early but no doubt we shall in due course see women bus-conductors as in the last war and women in other walks of life in which we now mainly see men. The days are past when woman's job was to "wait and weep." They all take part and they are as eager as the men to see the Country's Cause triumph.

Catholic Church on Divorce

Broadcast Talk Given by Rev. W. McGoldrick On Sunday in the Catholic Hour Series

THE second part of the Pope's encyclical on Christian Marriage deals with the evils which threaten the sacredness of matrimony, and tend to drag it from its high estate as a divine institution down to the level of a mere human contract, or even lower. The modern attitude, only too wide-spread and fast gaining ground, would make it less binding than an ordinary everyday legal agreement — a contract to be cancelled and annulled at the will of either of the contracting parties. Less binding, in fact, than the title of a piece of real estate or the contract for the sale of a house. These would be fought for and defended, but modern divorce laws without scruple would tear the once-sacred marriage-lines to pieces and make them as valueless as the proverbial scrap of paper.

Not all the sponsors of these new ideas are carried to extremes by unbridled lust; there are others also, well-meaning people, who striving to preserve a middle course, believe that some concessions should be made in our times as regards certain principles of the divine and the natural law. For instance, in the official "Church and Marriage" Report drawn up in 1935, the bishops of the Church of England, assembled in Convocation, with only two dissentient voices, recommended that the "Church should be prepared to give unprejudiced consideration to proposals for adding further grounds for divorce to the ground already allowed by the law of England," namely, adultery. It is a sad outlook when churchmen betray their secred trust like that. Certainly if the Church of England is prepared to allow further excuses for divorce, it can hardly be said that the sanctity of marriage is safe in her keeping. In this, of course, she is only following the trend of modern public opinion.

Growing Evil

Against this growing evil of divorce the Catholic Church alone has taken a definite stand, founding her position on the words of her Divine Founder: What God hath joined together let no man put asunder. It is God who tied the marriage bond. He will not break it, and man cannot. To be sure, there are many, members of other religious denominations, bishops, clergymen, as well as lay-people, who believe as we do, in the inviolability of the marriage bond, but they speak only as individuals. The denominations to which they belong will not support their stand, but tend rather to make concessions in opposite direction, in order not to offend the susceptibilities of the majority of their members.

Divine Institution

Marriage however is a divine institution, nothing less than the Creator's method of completing the creation of the human race. He was not bound to choose this method. Being God, He might have chosen any one of a thousand other methods. He might, for instance, have brought the entire race into existence by one vast creative act, as He did when He created the angels. But He chose marriage, thus spreading the process of creation out over many centuries, and He called on man to co-operate with Him in this almighty work. Yet although He invites co-operation, nevertheless He has reserved the institution to His own special court. It is God, not man, Who is to define the fundamental laws governing marriage.

Foundation of Family Life

Marriage then is for the public, not merely for the private good, and is the foundation of family life, which is the foundation of the state, and so of all society. Hard cases, however pathetic they may be, cannot abrogate the civil law; with far less reason may they be invoked to abrogate the law of God. Add to this, that the terms of the marriage contract, accepted unconditionally by the parties themselves, provided for this very possibility. When contracting marriage they took one another as husband and wife—not for a time, not merely for fair and prosperous weather, but "for better or worse until death do us part." The one unanswerable reply to the argument is this. Marriage is God's affair, not man's. He knows, better than we can know, the hardships and the distress of these individual cases, and if it seems good to Him, He will dissolve it in His own way—by death.

The argument is not a new one: it was brought up to our Lord Himself. The ancient Jewish law had, by divine permission, relaxed the original indissolubility of marriage, though always in favour of the man. It was the man who could divorce his wife, not vice versa; she had no say in the matter. But our Lord restored marriage to its original purity, and proclaimed the dogma of the indissolubility of marriage, restoring to womanhood those very rights which so many modern women would deliberately cast away again. If a man should, for some valid reason, put away his wife by divorce, it was merely a legal separation, such as is now countenanced by the Catholic Church; but they remained husband and wife until the bond was severed by the death of one or the other.

The disciples listening to His words, remonstrated with Him: "If that is the case of a man with his wife," they argued, "it would be better not to marry at all." And our Lord, far from softening His iron-bound dogma only re-emphasized it: "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." And if nevertheless, in defiance of this dogma, the divorced parties should attempt a second marriage, He branded it by a very ugly word: "Every one that putteth away his wife and marrieth another committeth adultery; and he that marrieth her that is put away committeth adultery."

Difficulties

No one denies that there are often bitter and painful difficulties in living up to this law—the wife with a drunken husband; the husband with an invalid or selfish wife, and so on. That is why God made it a Sacrament, for the meaning of a Sacrament is that He will infallibly give the strength necessary to keep the law, when humanly speaking it is difficult or impossible to do so. Be it remembered, every marriage of baptized Christians, whatever be their denomination or creed, is a Sacrament. And as such, completely above the jurisdiction of the civil court. It is a privilege which the contracting parties cannot renounce, though they may choose to ignore it. The state may, and should, legislate for such civil effects as inheritance rights, etc., but it cannot touch the essential marriage contract, which is sacred.

It is the Law

This is the very key-point of the matter; it is the law, and man cannot interfere with it. In this matter he is not his own master, be he ever so unwilling to admit it. God has given him an immense liberty of action, has made his life a monarch within his own sphere; but it remains a limited monarchy. There is always a "thus far and no farther"—a limit beyond which he simply cannot go. And when he comes to that limit his function in life is not to command but to obey. God will not relax the fundamental laws of His creation, to which in the most literal sense the laws of marriage belong. To be sure, they are old-fashioned laws, as old-fashioned as the laws which govern the universe. No one denies that these natural laws are indissoluble and unchangeable.

Yet our Lord has actually placed the laws of marriage above the laws of the universe, for He said: The heavens and the earth shall pass away, but My word shall not pass away. And His Word is: "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

S.V.C. Orders

Officers:—The following extract from the Municipal Gazette dated November 3, 1939, is published for information:—Promotions:—"A" Company.—Lt. G. T. Gambling to be Capt.—October 25.

Inter-Unit Transfers:—Sergeant W. G. Stone, "B" Company is transferred to Corps Headquarters as Assistant R.Q.M.S. and appointed Staff Sergeant with effect from October 28. Private E. G. Smith, Armoured Car Company is transferred to Light Automatic (A.D.) Company with effect from November 3.

Deaths:—The Commandant regrets to announce the death of Sergeant G. A. Potapoff of No. 3 (Vol) Company on October 18.

Officers—Return from Leave:—American Company.—Captain W. C. Farnham return from leave November 3.

Weapon Training — Classification (Rifle):—The undermentioned have qualified on "30 yards Range":—Jewish Company.—Privates H. Sommerfeld, I. Laevsky, W. Laster, G. Nisenbaum, D. Katzneison, H. Siegmann, B. Gourevich, E. Plasetsky, B. Poplarz, D. Jacob, F. Bloch, I. Miller, A. Laster. Portuguese Company.—Privates Patrick Pereira, Antonio Cruz.

Headquarters Officers—Closing of:—All offices at Corps Headquarters will be closed on Monday November 13. Any matter of an urgent nature occurring during this period will be dealt with by the officer on duty who may be communicated with by ringing up the first instance telephone number 12879.

Strength:—(a) Increase:—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps as under:—"A" Battalion:—"A" Company.—Pte. F. J. Bond Oct. 31. "B" Company.—Pte. J. M. Ward Oct. 31. Jewish Company.—Pte. V. Zoubitsky Oct. 27. "B" Battalion:—Philippine Company:—Pte. M. Santillan Oct. 27. Pte. E. P. Alberto Oct. 30. "C" Battalion:—No. 3 (Vol) Company.—Pte. F. M. Groznoff Oct. 27. Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Cavalry:—Light Horse.—Tpr. J. H. Ford Nov. 1. Corps Troops:—Field Company.—Sgt. J. Wellsted Oct. 28. Armoured Car Co.—Pte. N. Hart-Baker Oct. 30. "A" Battalion "A" Company.—Pte. J. S. David Nov. 1; Sgt. A. Seaborn Nov. 2; Pte. C. J. Capes Nov. 2. "B" Company.—Pte. C. J. Beach Oct. 26; Pte. G. Stevenson Nov. 3. Jewish Company.—Pte. D. Greenberg Oct. 27; Pte. A. Nahimoff Oct. 30; Pte. F. Rosenstein Nov. 2. "B" Battalion:—Portuguese Company.—L/Sgt. Francisco Rodrigues Nov. 3; Pte. Jose Gutterres Nov. 3. Philippine Company.—Cpl. S. E. Young Oct. 30; Pte. V. Legaspi Nov. 2.

London Tube with Flood Gates

Precautions Under River To Seal Sections In Event of Air Raids

Within three minutes of the air raid warning on the first day of the war ponderous steel flood gates rolled into place across the tracks of the Bakerloo Tube at Waterloo and Charing Cross Stations, enclosing the sections of line running under the Thames between watertight bulkheads. The same operation was performed as speedily on the other two mornings when there were air raid warnings, states "The Times."

It was only recently that this interesting detail was made public, when the Press was invited to see some of the protective works which London Transport is carrying out. The last of these works, it was explained, will be completed by the end of the year. All the London underground stations should then be open again.

The most difficult war-time problem that London transport has had to face is to safeguard the underground railways against the danger of flooding, whether from the Thames or from sewers and water-mains, through damage in air raids. In the critical days of September, 1938, the sections below the Thames were walled up at each end with concrete. Between then and the beginning of the war permanent flood gates on the Bakerloo Line were installed—work that could be done only during nightly periods of about two hours, while the trains were not running.

Blocked with Concrete

Similar flood gates are now being constructed at the Waterloo and Strand stations on the Northern Line. At the outbreak of war the tunnels there were blocked with concrete, which is removed as each gate is completed. The section of the Northern Line between Moorgate and London Bridge is temporarily stopped with concrete in the same way. Here several protective schemes have been under consideration since September of last year, and London Transport now awaits the decision of the Ministry of Transport on the question whether flood gates should be installed.

One of the gates at Waterloo Station, at the end of the northbound platform on the Northern Line, was seen in action. It is made of built-up steel, 13in. thick, and weighs nearly six tons. The gate slides horizontally into position within a frame of cast iron across the mouth of the tunnel. It can be worked either by hand or by electricity, and there are alternative supplies of power. When closed the gate could resist a force of over 800 tons, which is several times the greatest pressure of water that could bear on it.

Interlocking Gear

When an air raid warning reaches the office of the Traffic Controller at Leicester Square Station, the signal "Close the doors" is sent to the operators, of whom there are always two on duty at each gate. The signal is acknowledged electrically from the operators' control cabins, in which there are illuminated diagrams showing whether the under-river sections of line are clear of trains or not. Interlocking gear makes it impossible to close the gates with a train between them. Before a gate can be closed the small gaps between the gate-sill and the rails are filled with shaped metal blocks, lined with rubber, so making a continuous runway for the gate.

A visit was paid later to King's Cross Underground Station, which is typical of those stations that are closed at present for protective works against flooding from other sources than the river. Every one of the subway entrances at King's Cross is threatened by the proximity of sewers or water-mains; at one point the floor of a subway is only 6in. above the roof of the great Fleet sewer.

Shanghai Municipal Concert Programme

Devoted Entirely to Russian Music

"Francesca da Rimini" ..... Tchaikowsky
Selections from "Alecco" ..... Rachmaninoff
Symphonic sketches: ..... Liadov
"The Enchanted Lake"
"Kikimora"
Two Arias
Jeletzsky's air from "Pique-Dame" ..... Tchaikowsky
Air from Sadko ..... Rimsky-Korsakow
2nd Symphony ..... Gretchaninov

Although the programme for this concert was chosen entirely from the works of Russian composers, they are all of the group which was influenced by schools of music of western Europe, with the exception of Liadov, represented by two symphonic sketches. In particular is this western influence shown by Tschaikowsky's opera, "Pique Dame," which shows the Italian influence, and which was represented by Jeletzky's air, on this occasion extremely well rendered by Mr. Kudinoff. The "dark" quality of his voice seems to suit well this aria, which in the opera is sung by the mad prince.

In the symphony, the second on Pastorale, of Gretchaninow, the second (andante) and the fourth (finale—allegro vivace) movements, were the best performed. Even though this Pastorale Symphony was the only item on the programme marked "first performance," there were one or two other numbers also slightly less familiar.

After hearing Mr. Kudinoff sing the scene and aria from the seldom-performed one-act opera of "Alecco," by Rachmaninoff, one understands why this composition won the gold medal for its composer upon his leaving the conservatory. It is to be hoped that Maestro Paci will give Shanghai audiences further opportunities of hearing this pleasing symphony. In fact, several items on this programme might well be repeated at future performances.

The entire concert was very appreciatively received by a full house, but the number which seemed to call forth the most enthusiastic response was the opening symphonic poem by Tschaikowsky, "Francesca da Rimini." Maestro Paci's rendering of this brought forth enthusiastic applause and cries of "encore." This moving portrayal of a well-known love-story, in which Tschaikowsky shows how deeply he feels the "pathetic pain" of the story, was perhaps the high spot of the concert, and deservedly so, both as to content and performance.—A.

Japanese Air Firm to Have Special Charters

Third Party Co-operation Not Rejected

Peiping, Nov. 6.

Legislation granting special charters to the China Airways Company will soon be enacted by the "Provisional," "Reformed" and Mongolian governments, a joint commission of the three administrations announced here in a communiqué issued at the close of its first meeting yesterday.

The aviation firm, organized on December 16, 1938, with a capital of Yuan 6,000,000, on September 21 this year expanded its capital to Yuan 50,000,000.

The joint body of the three régimes was called here to draw up regulations for the supervision of the aviation firm which will operate in territory administered by the three governments.

The commission, it was understood, further decided not to reject the co-operation of aviation firms sponsored by third party nationals, provided the latter had a "correct understanding" of the new order in East Asia and were willing to co-operate in its establishment.—Domei.

Peiping to Subsidize Shantung Province

$4,000,000 Yearly to Meet Deficit

Peiping, Nov. 6.

The "Provisional Government" is reported to have agreed to subsidize the Shantung provincial administration to make good its deficit in revenue.

This is the result of interviews between Mr. Teng Yang-tu, Governor of Shantung, Mr. Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the Executive Commission, and Mr. Wang Shih-ching, Minister of Finance, state Chinese press reports.

The yearly income to the Shantung administration amounts to $9,000,000 but its expenditure is expected to total $13,000,000. It is stated that the Peiping Government has promised to grant a subsidy of $4,000,000 to Shantung.—Reuter.

Peiping Government Prepares Budget

Subordinate Organizations To Submit Estimates

Peiping, Nov. 6.

The "Provisional Government" has instructed all subordinate organizations under it to submit estimates for the next fiscal year preparatory to the compilation of a budget, state Chinese reports.

While it is difficult to foretell the national income for 1940, the "Provisional Government" expects to spend some $120,000,000 during the next year. The consolidated tax receipts for the first nine months this year amounted to $45,600,000, which was slightly lower than the amount for the corresponding period last year, Chinese reports add.—Reuter.

Seventy Years Ago

From the "North-China Daily News," of November 7, 1869

We have nothing of importance from Japan. The Austro-Hungarian Embassy had been presented to the Mikado. The Austrian treaty has been signed. Sir E. Hornby had delivered a charge to the jury panel at Yokohama. The "Japan Herald" says—"The currency question is the *bête noire* of business" which is now almost at a standstill.

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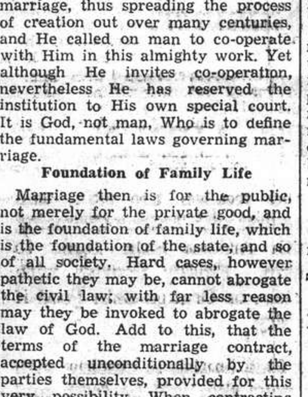

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THE BOOK PAGE

A Beacon Light

GERMANY'S REVOLUTION TO DESTRUCTION By Hermann Rauschning. Heinemann, London. 10/6.

In the spate of political literature with which the world has been deluged during the past two or three years, Hermann Rauschning's "Germany's Revolution to Destruction" stands out like a beacon light. It was first published in German in the autumn of 1938, and translated into English this year.

The book is remarkable in many ways. It is of an unusually high literary standard, even in translation, and Rauschning has an understanding and knowledge of his subject, and a keenness of perception which makes him prophetic. Here are no vain-glorious boastings of the dictator, no irresponsible fulminations of the propagandist. As one who sees in National Socialism all the forces which, in his opinion, will eventually destroy it, and who looks upon the eventual defeat of Germany as certain, Rauschning writes with a dignity and restraint which makes a deep impression on the reader.

Rauschning is the son of a Prussian Junker, was one-time President of the Danzig Senate, and withdrew from the National Socialist party some years ago when he found it was impossible to carry out the dictates of the leaders.

No Fixed Aims

National Socialism, according to Rauschning, is neither a doctrine nor a philosophy. It is a movement having no fixed aims, either economic or political, and the great paradox of the revolution is that its lack of principles is its strength and one of the main secrets of its effectiveness.

The National Socialist movement is a retrogression from the sphere of legality and constitutionalism to the primeval conception of Leader and Followers and the principle of absolute power and blind obedience. There has developed a privileged élite from the unprotected and disenfranchised mass, and there is a concentration of the means of production and of capital in the hands of the State, which aims at the progressive destruction of the middle classes. National Socialism is at issue with every independent activity or ordering of life, and, says Rauschning, it is bound to make an end of freedom and initiative. Nothing is more intolerable to it than originality, individuality, character or true public spirit. The common people are there not to be served, but to be used.

Revolutionary Coup

Rauschning's view is that the economic system and the social order of Germany have been largely approximated to the Bolshevik system, with certain important differences, but herein is one of his prophecies come true. Writing in the autumn of last year, he stated that an alliance with Russia is the great revolutionary coup at which controlling elements in the National Socialist leadership have long been aiming. A German-Russian alliance in Rauschning's opinion, means simply the confluence of two streams which run towards the same sea, the sea of world revolution, and to quote him "that alliance is Hitler's great coming stroke."

Road to Ruin

Rauschning frankly states that he shares the approval, which is common amongst Germans, of all that has been achieved by National Socialist policy to satisfy the vital needs of the nation in the face of an intolerable treaty situation. But his book is concerned not with the justification of the national policy but with its methods and the limits set to it. He is concerned with the question whether National Socialist policy can still be regarded as a national policy, whether what is happening today and what will certainly happen tomorrow serves the nation, or whether it is merely the building up of the power of a revolutionary movement which, in the long run, is bound to turn against the nation and rend it.

This much is certain, says Rauschning, that the present course will end in Germany's ruin. The only thing that is not certain is the road that will be pursued to ruin and the number of victims with which it will be strewn.

Emotional Outbreaks

Rauschning refers to National Socialism's technically masterly tactics. The separation of problems, their isolation from possible complications, the splitting up of each problem into stages with the continual declaration that the stage reached is the last. The immediate advancing of the firing line the moment a position is captured, and the concentration of all forces at a single point.

He refers to Hitler's emotional outbreaks in order to maintain his combative intensity and to gain his power of influencing by suggestion, to which almost everyone who meets him succumbs, the foreign statesman no less than the German citizen. But he asks, when in all these years has Hitler performed one single act of reconciliation or generosity or good-heartedness towards an opponent? And it is only generosity that can bring healing and reconciliation in the end, and close wounds which, if really great things were at issue, were perhaps inevitable.

The Proper Aim

Rauschning takes comfort in the thought that no revolution can last for ever, and that those institutions alone can be permanent that serve spiritual and not "biological" principles, that serve justice and equity, and voluntarily accept limits to their own authority. Not a maximum of power and dominion, but freedom and justice, is the proper aim of any re-ordering of Europe and he sees in the British Empire, with its methods of government based on freedom and consent, and with the moral authority of its centre, an example which comes very close to an almost spiritual conception of the State and social order.

Dulled by Drilling

Rauschning believes that Hitler's policy was checked by Munich, which produced an unanticipated effect against him through a change of feeling in Germany. If war comes the nation will fight, and perhaps at the outset, even magnificently. But, he prophesies, the day will come when the leaders will need the creative and regenerative energies of the nation and its spontaneous response, and in a nation dulled by drilling they will find none. They will find none even among the Youth on whose loyalty they have supposed they would always be able to count.

He concludes his remarkable book on the note that although it may be that the whole Continent must first be shaken by yet another great and universal upheaval, which will leave no country unscathed, at the last a rejuvenated Europe will arise and endure.—W.C.B.

A Dog's Life

"MISTER CINDERS"—The Tale of a Shanghai Scottie. Written and illustrated by Janet Momber. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

This is a book for dog lovers old and young—the tale of an "ugly duckling", the least-considered one of the litter, which on being given away, so often turns out to be the most attractive of the lot. The family of Mr. Cinders was the family of Cinderella put backwards—he had two beautiful sisters. It was hard to see them gathered up into the arms of a delighted lady while he himself was left alone, the subject of gentle laughter. Could he be given away? We do not know whether he was given or if a price was paid—but one day a lady came and took him away in a car, and although when the new household gathered round, he heard an amah say, "He no belong velly handsome," his heart swelled with ambition when she went on, "but I thing so Young Missey likee he plenty."

"It Came With a Bang"

Apparently Young Missey did likee he plenty, judging from the story he tells of all she taught him and the glorious times at Hungjao in the days before the war—and when Young Missey had to pack up her bag and go to Hongkong, Mr. Cinders and the rest of the family dogs stayed on with Master. "It came with a bang," says Mr. Cinders, in a phrase that could not be bettered. It pained him that Young Missey did not return, and he heard something about England. He knew more about England in days to come, when Master went on leave and took his dog friends with him. It was a wonderful voyage and they saw a lot—they even had a stolen walk on the wharf at Singapore, contrary to all regulations. Then came England, Young Missey to meet them, and quarantine—the last not so bad after all, with friendly attention from white-robed men and lots of other travelled dogs to talk with. Then "out of the calabooze," Young Missey and a country that was full of the most attractive things to chase—and although in the end Mr. Cinders has decided that beetles provide a more leisurely sport than rabbits, yet his memories of big game hunting make thrilling reading.

This is a very charming little book, written with complete understanding of a dog's mind, and the pen and ink sketches of Mr. Cinders and his friends and enemies are wonderfully expressive.—D.P.

From the North

LE NORD—International Review of the Northern Countries. 1939—No. 3. Einar Munksgaard Forlag, Nörregade 6, Copenhagen.

This review, sponsored by a Scandinavian group of publishers—in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden—is of particular interest at this time. The articles are printed in English, French and German. The first is "Devant l'Abime," a declaration made by H.M. the King of the Belgians at Brussels in the name of the Oslo Group on August 24. Following are "La Neutralité et sa Defense," by Eljas Erkko, the Finnish Minister for Foreign Affairs, written before the Soviet-German Pact; "The Neutrality Policy of Denmark," by Peter Munch, Foreign Minister of Denmark, also written before the outbreak of war; "State and Individual in Norwegian Public Law," by Frede Castberg, Professor of Law at the University of Oslo; "The Breeding of Agricultural Plants in Sweden," by Gunnar Nilsson-Leissner, Head of the Department of Pasture Plant Breeding of the Swedish Seed Association, Svalöf; "La Bibliothèque Finno-Scandinave de l'Université de Paris," by Madame Lucie Thomas, Librarian of the Finnish-Scandinavian Section of the Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève; "The Chr. Michelsen Institute of Science and Intellectual Freedom," by Dr. E. Hambro, Director of the International Department of that institute, Bergen. "Die Siedler von Gammalsvenskby" is by Bernhard Bergström, and "J. V. Snellman, the Great 19th Century Statesman and Political Philosopher of the North," by K. D. J. Salonen. There is a good section of book reviews, printed entirely in English, while Chronique Trimestrielle is printed in the three languages.

There is no vice that doth so cover a man with shame, as to be found false and perfidious.—FRANCIS BACON.

There is no man doth a wrong for the wrong's sake; but thereby to purchase himself profit, or pleasure, or honour or the like. Therefore why should I be angry with a man for loving himself better than me?—FRANCIS BACON.

Surely the wickedness of falsehood and breach of faith cannot possibly be so highly expressed as in that it shall be the last peal to call the judgments of God upon the generations of men: it being foretold that when Christ cometh "he shall not find faith upon the earth."—FRANCIS BACON.

By Hercules, no wild beast, neither when tortured by hunger, nor with a weapon struck through its vitals, not even when it gathers its last breath to bite its slayer, looks so shocking as a man raging with anger. Listen, if you have leisure, to his words and threats; how dreadful is the language of his agonized mind! Would not every man wish to lay aside anger when he sees that it begins by injuring himself?—SENECA.

France's Three Famous Military Leaders

Gamelin the Philosopher; Vuillemin the Bulldog; Darlan the Audacious; Brilliant Records

NOW that France has entered the War alongside her Ally, Great Britain, her military destinies are in the hands of three keymen. They are General Marie Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the whole French Forces, Admiral of the Fleet Darlan, Chief of the French Naval Staff; and General Vuillemin, Chief of the Air Force, states the "Evening News."

Outstanding figure among France's military men is undoubtedly General Gamelin. His prestige in France equals that enjoyed by Lord Kitchener in Britain at the outbreak of war in 1914. To quote General Gamelin in any military argument amongst our controversy-loving French cousins is to clinch the debate. If "Gamelin a dit ça," there is no appeal. The French are a notably critical race, especially of men prominent in national affairs. What gives them such confidence in this sturdy, reddish-haired, steely-eyed commander? General Gamelin has all those qualities demanded of a leader of men. He has a capacity for detail and for seeing the picture as a whole; he is a good organizer, a keen judge of merit in his subordinates and combines firmness with human understanding. In addition, he is a brilliant strategist.

It is, however, the confidence General Gamelin has in his own powers—a confidence born of deep learning and tested efficiency as a man of action—combined with his faith in France's military machine, which lead the French to trust him so implicitly. Gamelin's favourite phrase is: "I am a philosopher." He never loses his head.

There have been many visitors to his office on the first floor of the headquarters of the Supreme War Council. The equipment of this office, a large room in Empire style, reflects Gamelin's precise and logical mind. There is no superfluous furniture. On a stand is a bust of Napoleon. Two paintings on the walls show battle scenes, famous in French history.

Photographs of great French military chiefs—Joffre, Foch, Petain, Weygand and others—complete the mural decorations.

The chairs of the room are upholstered in grey velvet. In the right-hand corner of the room is General Gamelin's desk. He always keeps it clear of papers. Two telephones and a few works of reference in a small desk cabinet are the only things on the desk.

In the centre of the room we see a long green baize-covered table. Generally the baize is hidden beneath a huge folder of maps. On a stand, opening in their oak frames like the leaves of a book, are more huge maps, showing France in sectors, with separate maps for the whole Channel to Mediterranean and Pyrenees frontiers.

General Gamelin is indeed familiar with emergencies. In 1914, for instance, when his suggestion for the creation of a new French Army, ready to fall on the right flank of the menacing German armies, played a decisive role in the victory of the Marne . . . Again, in 1925, when hastily commandeered taxicabs and private cars of Beyreuth took a French army into the desert and relieved, at the last minute, the sorely-tried garrison at Rachaya during the Druse rebellion.

General Gamelin believes in knowing his subordinates. "Knowledge without character makes a bad officer," is one of his maxims. His ability to judge a man at first glance is uncanny. Yet behind the keen glance of his grey eyes is a very human temperament.

Energetic Admiral

A very different type of man is Admiral Francois Darlin, C.-in-C. of the French Navy. Of medium height, quick in decision and energetic, Admiral Darlan enjoys a crisis and does with zest what General Gamelin does as a matter of duty.

He is the typical, roving sailor, with a heavy-bowled pipe permanently clenched between his teeth. He is nearly always walking, with quick restless steps. One sees his athletic figure, his grey hair showing beneath his dark blue cap, pacing the boulevards in the neighbourhood of the Rue Royale in Paris, or the bridge of a battleship at sea.

This nervous energy is the outward expression of an active and logical brain. Admiral Darlan switches from the subject occupying his mind to a matter of the moment with startling rapidity. His clear grey eyes in the weather-beaten face light up, he snaps out two or three precise orders then begins pacing up and down again thinking out the less urgent problem demanding solution.

Admiral Darlan has the temperment of the Gascon province in South-West France where he was born. He is light-hearted and optimistic, never happier than when he is in action.

Although he is so fond of the sea that he never stays in Paris longer than his duties necessitate and has his country house built on the cliffs at Saint-Malo, Darlan volunteered as a lieutenant in 1914 for service with the army, because, to use his own words, "things are going to move more quickly on land." He was given command of a naval battery on the Meuse: 1915 found him in Alsace: 1916 at Salonika and Verdun and on July 11, 1918, he was cited in Army Orders as a "first-class officer, possessing in the highest degree the qualities of a leader."

After the Armistice, Darlan took over the Rhine flotilla, in 1920 he was C.-in-C. of the Far Eastern Squadron—his third period of service in those waters since 1904—and he came home in 1926 to serve as Chef de Cabinet to M. Georges Leygues, the then Minister of Marine.

"Here we have a future Supreme Commander," one of his superiors wrote of him at that time. The prophecy was justified. After more service in the Mediterranean, he was, at the age of 48, made a Rear-Admiral in that important command, and earned high praise for the manœuvres he carried out with the Light Cruiser Squadron.

Best In Crisis

Admiral Darlan, who assumed his present post in 1936, is a man of extraordinary vitality. He functions best in a crisis. Of such a man it is to be expected that he finds continued spells at his desk in the vast study in the Rue Royale irksome. All around him are reminders of the sea—a photograph of the Atlantic Fleet entering Brest, the Tricolour given him by the crew of the Colbert, models of ships old and new.

He deserted the polished mahogany furniture of his study during the September crisis to make a lightning tour of France's main naval ports and to inspect the Mediterranean Fleet—a tour which took him to Tunisia and Morocco as well.

French naval ratings know him as a man who does not consider it beneath the dignity of an Admiral's rank to inquire personally into their welfare.

The Supreme War Council knows him as "The perfect type of commander: an excellent seaman with a thorough mastery of his profession, equally proficient at the council table and in action."

His Satisfied Smile

Every morning at nine a.m. there enters the magnificent modern building of the French Air Ministry on the Boulevarde Victor a sturdy, square-jawed man, dressed in mufti, but wearing on his breast the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of honour.

He enters a special lift and is whirled rapidly to a spacious, light office on the fifth floor, from the windows of which can be seen the airport of Issy-les-Moulineaux.

The 56-years-old, moustached veteran, whose brow is invariably furrowed, is General Vuillemin, First airman of France and, for the last 14 months, Chief of the Air Force and Vice President of the Conseil superieur de l'Air.

While the French Air Force was still in course of reorganization no man has had a heavier burden to bear than General Vuillemin. But the satisfied smile, illuminating the grim face, with which he remarked to his assistant, Captain Petitjean-Roget, at the end of the morning's work: "Now we are getting things going," is an indication of his character.

Vuillemin is as tenacious as a bulldog. Labour troubles, lack of equipment, lack of finance—he has experienced and surmounted all these difficulties in bringing France's Air Force up-to-date.

His courage is that of the Anglo-Saxon rather than the Latin. Mentioned in dispatches scores of times, we find dogged persistence, not dashing "elan," in his exploits. Here are some of them: "From March 27 to May 27, dropped 132 tons of projectiles. From May 29 to July 1, 191 tons of projectiles. Since July 15, 147 tons . . . ."

This was in 1918. Again:

"Has been in action continuously since August 1, in every phase of the battle. Unlimited courage. Until the last moments of the war he never ceased pursuing the enemy and spreading disorder in their ranks."

War Heroism

But Vuillemin is also the hero of a hundred heroic exploits. By June 9, 1916, he had fought 40 air battles. On June 18 in the same year he battled single-handed with five German Albatross 'planes—a spectacle which so aroused the enthusiasm of the watching Zouaves that they sent to headquarters a request that he be decorated. And when the War was over, there was no rest for him.

He blazed many of the trails marked in red on the maps in his office—1919, first flight to Asia Minor, Paris-Bucarest in a day. His outstanding feat was to lead 30 warplanes, without one mishap, through 15,000 miles of desert in 1933.

But Vuillemin does not like war. His greatest enjoyment he finds with Mme. Vuillemin and his two children in their villa near Royan. His family was increased by a third child after the Czech crisis—an adopted refugee. Sometimes the whole family used to get into their tourist 'plane for General Vuillemin to fly them off to their little maisonette in Southern Algeria for a holiday.

In Gamelin, the philosopher; Darlan, the audacious, and Vuillemin, the bulldog, France has a happy combination of qualities.

On Laoshan

BY NORA TOBO

"Here we are" I said stepping out of the car, "Monchen Valley." I surveyed the mountains with deep satisfaction then turned to find my companion, surrounded by the entire village while she selected two small boys to carry our picnic gear. The weather was perfect, the sun shone with the warmth of a summer day. We decided to follow the course of the stream, in other words to walk dangerously over boulders rocks and pebbles in an effort to avoid falling in; on either side the mountains towered above us. We had travelled 25 miles to Laoshan without seeing a single foreigner and now while I picked my way precariously along the stones a figure on the opposite bank rose before me.

'Look!" I cried "there's a white man." My companion looked at me as one who would say "Is she bats?" or the equivalent in German. The stranger regarded us. We said "Good morning." He bounded across and the following conversation took place very rapidly:

"German?"

"No."

"English?"

"No, Russian."

"No. Chinese?" Ah! Here was a common language! He spoke eagerly to my companion. It was fitting that he should speak Chinese and he spoke it grandly, nevertheless it was tantalizing not to be able to understand him. He was slight, of medium height, not young nor yet old. The sun had lined his face. He was red-gold even to the hair on his arms and chest. He was a man of the sun.

Deserted Houses

There were three or four scattered houses on the mountain slopes now deserted and unkempt. Guerillas it appears had scared the inhabitants away. He told us to whom they belonged, unfamiliar names. He pointed out his own house. It was almost hidden up there like an eagle's eyrie. I doubt it contained more than one room.

"But what does he do?" I cried impatiently. "What does he do all day?" This was typical of the Shanghai mind.

"He does nothing" said my companion. "What do you expect him to do? What do you want him to do?"

I looked at him. He had very blue eyes. He smiled. He looked like a faun. I glanced at the craggy hill sides, at the pebbles upon which I stood while the stream wound its inconsequent way about my feet.

"But what does he eat?"

"He eats plenty."

I thought of Shanghai and I envied him. He was both nameless and ageless. Later in the cool of the evening as we tramped homewards we saw him again, high up in his mountain home.

We continued over the pebbles and rocks until we left the stream at Pidgeon Head to climb into the mountains and suddenly we were confronted with a flock of goats, white ones and brown ones with curling horns. A shepherd sat in the long grass and immediately a child's story book picture sprang into life. My companion, the most friendly of souls, at once launched into conversation with him. The goats belonged to the man in the valley.

"So that," I said, "is what he does."

A little further on we stopped to take a breather. We were enclosed as though in a vast cathedral and those projecting rocks might have been the organ pipes. The peace of it saturated the very depths of your being while the sun burnt you and the cool breeze whipped your face.

"If this doesn't claim me," said I to my Spirit, "nothing will."

"You're fettered, shackled."

"All this beauty and magnificence, yet I haven't come under its spell. Think I've lost the art?"

"You'd be far better dead. No greater tragedy could overtake you."

"What a Job's Comforter!"

I turned to find my plump friend seated on a rock chatting amicably with the two young carriers.

"This one," she said, "is nine and that one eleven."

"That means eight and ten," I said.

"Ya. He says he must eat many sweet potatoes to be strong enough to carry potato leaves....Let us find a place for our picnic. I think I know." Saying which she girded up her skirts and the procession of four filled up the path. No sooner had we found a spot, settled down and opened the basket than a voice, loud and strong sang out of the depths. "Woh-la....woh-la" (tiger, tiger). The small boys jumped up excitedly, woh-la they cried, woh-la-a-a-. It echoed through the pines and rocks, we could hear them in the distance beating the bushes.

"It can't be a tiger?" I asked. I couldn't conceive of anything more improbable.

"No, they mean wolf."

It only turned out, however, to be a wild cat, a tiger cat and I am glad to say it got away.

Scent of the Pines

The sun still poured its hot, though not scorching rays upon us and after lunch we drowsed, we lay and inhaled the scent of pines while a small urchin sat on a rock and gazed at us. In his hands he held a posy of wild mountain daisies, red yellow and mauve, round his head was wrapped a white handkerchief tied in a knot on his forehead, the ends of which stood out giving him the appearance of a rabbit. He might have been a guest at the Mad Tea Party.

"———more tasty sometimes than a spring chicken."

"Eh? Oh yes, absolutely. Have a nap."

He was a red-gold man, he was so excited, just like a faun—"Oi!" I called to my spirit "where are you?" But my spirit had gone a-wandering.

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Turkish Parliament to Ratify Pact

Voting on November 8 on Accord with Allies

Ankara, Nov. 5.

A bill providing for the ratification of the pact of mutual assistance between Britain, France and Turkey was introduced in the National Assembly today, and is likely to be debated on November 8.

Before the House votes on it, M. Sukou Sarajoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, will review the Government's attitude towards the latest phases of the international situation.

In view of the present diplomatic activity between Turkey and Roumania, some circles consider that M. Sarajoglu's speech may disclose whether Soviet-Turkish negotiations are to be resumed in the near future. —Reuter.

Hopei Banks Wants Notes Kept in Circulation

Peiping, Nov. 6.

The Hopei Provincial Bank is reported to have petitioned the Hopei provincial administratoin requesting it to secure the permission of the "Provisional Government" for a further extension of the circulation of its notes, which are due to be withheld from the market as from November 11, according to Chinese reports.

The Hopei Provincial Bank, as well as the Chitung Bank, received orders from the "Ministry of Finance" early in September that their notes would be allowed to circulate for two months from September 11 to November 10, after which they will be withdrawn from circulation.—Reuter.

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THE SPORTS PAGE

The Champions Tomorrow

Biggest Sporting Event of the Season; Largest Sweep in Recent Years

By "The Caissn"

THE Championships tomorrow naturally will provide the biggest social event of the season, most of the offices being closed, or partially at least. This should provide the largest turnout of the sporting fraternity because of the keen rivalry among owners.

Additionally interest attaches itself to the affair—the biggest purses in years will be paid. The first prize should come to more than 1½ lakhs, which in itself is not to be discounted. Other sweeps certainly bear a corresponding ratio. Yesterday's results indicate an optimistic note.

Alec White riding Quick Change scored a magnificent victory yesterday to win the 1939 Sub-Griffins St. Leger from an array of the year's crack subs. After a close race, he beat Special Delivery by three-quarters of a length while Loch Maree filled third place a length away. It was anyone's race at the last furlong where the winners and Spring Tide were almost abreast and racing neck to neck. Two cracks of the whip by White saw Quick Change gradually draw away from Special Delivery and Loch Maree and flash past the post the winner.

A field of twelve faced the barrier and after ¾ mile the good ones bunched up in the first group while the rest trailed off. Josspray set the pace from the start but tired at the three-quarter mile mark, Loch Maree replacing him. Special Delivery and Spring Tide followed on the heels of the leader while Quick Change lay two lengths behind. As the four ponies entered the straight they lined up as one and fought it out among themselves, the rest of the field being far behind.

Many Close Finishes

A number of close finishes during the afternoon thrilled the public and the finish of the Royal Navy Cup & Whangpoo Handicap, a feature event, was no exception. Thrills have always been coupled with spills and spills there were yesterday when Bulletin tripped, bringing down his rider, Jack. Bonus, who was just behind, shied when Bulletin fell and ran into the rails. Fortunately both riders were not seriously hurt. Judah was able to ride again later in the day while

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Shanghai Handicap

Garbo Renner on Night Express is being led in.

Jack was bruised and badly shaken but was not found to be seriously hurt.

Vim, with the assistance of Gram, defeated Columbus by a neck to win the Royal Navy Cup while the raging favourite, Fairylight, was also a neck away, third. The field was well bunched all the way, Mr. Bubbins setting the pace, and was still in a tight bunch until the last furlong when the winners shot to the fore. In a close finish where ships were brought into excessive play, Vim shot past the post a neck to the good while Fairylight, who seemed to be badly boxed at the last furlong, just managed to beat Mr. Bubbins, thereby taking third place.

Race of Importance

The Shanghai Handicap, another race of importance, saw the qualification of Night Express for the Champions when he defeated Carnival and Merrylight to win in the fast time of 3.12.2 for a mile and a half. Leading all the way as usual, he staved off Carnival's challenge to win by a neck while Merrylight was third, half a length away. Bagshot, a strong public fancy carrying more than half the backing, did not run up to expectations and was fourth.

Hindhead was lucky to qualify for the Champions yesterday when Merry Admiral, who actually won the race beating him by half a length, was disqualified for crossing. Don Blanco was also badly affected by the crossing but finished a length behind Hindhead, third past the post.

The strong combination of R. B. Moller and Frostylight met their waterloo when Rye, with Pote-Hunt up, won the Bubbling Well Stakes by a length in the fast time of 1.28⅘ after an exciting duel. Don Victor went full out from the start at a fast pace, entering the straight with a ten-length lead but Rye and Frostylight passed him, fighting it out between themselves for first place. Don Victor was third, five lengths away.

Handsome Dividend

The little-fancied combination of Newcastle and The Midget in the Forecast rewarded supporters with the handsome dividend of $282.60. The Midget got away to a good start and led until the last furlong when Newcastle came with a spurt, passing him and go on to win by three lengths. Romford also came strongly and filled third place, a neck away.

The third race produced three starters only and Rain had no difficulty in dealing with Flyinglight and Lucky Stone. He came home six lengths ahead while Flyinglight filled second place many lengths ahead of Lucky Stone.

Ashridge scored a close victory over Anything Goes in the fourth race, just snatching the verdict by a head. Citylight was third, one and a half lengths behind.

1.—THE BUBBLING WELL STAKES. ¾ mile.
Rye (A. S. Henchman) 156 — J. Pote-Hunt 1
Frostylight (Cire) 164 R. B. Moller 2
Don Victor (Whyteleafe) 135 F. Noodt 3

Also ran:—Plainsman (E. B. Cumine), Merry Guy (P. Y. Vong), Glen Raider (G. P. Gram), Phantom (F. Marshall).
Won by 1 length; 5 lengths.
Time, 1.28⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race No. P10. Winning Combination 1/3. Dividend $35.50.
Win, $23.40. Places, $5, $3, $5.20.

2.—THE JESSFIELD STAKES. 7 furlongs.
Newcastle (A. S. Henchman) 160 — J. Pote-Hunt 1
The Midget (Ovio) 147 A. Noodt 2
Romford (Jewell) 141 R. D. Parkin 3

Also ran:—Cherrylight (C. B. Moller), Don Pedro (C. G. Jack), Going Slow (P. B. Cumine), Beautylight (E. B. Moller), The Frigate (I. H. Howell).
Won by 3 lengths; a neck.
Time, 1.49 sec.
Forecast Pool Race Q10. Winning Combination 2/6. Dividend $282.60.
Win, $6.60. Places, $6, $19, $9.60.

3.—THE HUNGJAO STAKES. 1 mile.
Rain (G. M. L.) 157 H. Maitland 1
Flyinglight (Cire) 160 E. B. Moller 2
Lucky Stone (Wise Co.) 158 Y. S. Chang 3

Sweep: (1) 97, (2) 86 (3) 152.
Won by 6 lengths; many lengths.
Time, 2.05⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race R10. Winning Combination 1/3. Dividend $11.80.
Win, $7.40. Places, $7.80.

4.—THE SICCAWEI PLATE. 9 furlongs.
Ashridge (A. S. Henchman) 155 — A. F. Clark 1
Anything Goes (G. Pollock & John Sparke) 158 H. Maitland 2
Citylight (Cire) 156 R. B. Moller 3

Also ran:—Lucky Sonny (P. Y. Vong), The Redcap (P. L. Chiu), Grumpy (Gabor Renner), Chengtu (H. Huang), Bonus (S. A. Judah), Purpleray (A. Noodt), Neptune (R. D. Parkin), The Blackpoll (I. H. Howell), Macao Beauty (Chen Poo), Sunnylight (C. B. Moller), Nearco (E. B. Cumine), Neville (Y. S. Chang), Bulletin (C. G. Jack).
Sweep: (1) 634, (2) 499, (3) 156.
Unplaced: 385, 1059, 693, 476, 182, 449, 200, 716, 433, 74, 319, 141, 265.
Won by a head; 1½ length.
Time, 2.22⅘ sec.
Win, $9.20. Places, $5.60, $6.20, $6.60.

5.—THE 1939 SUB-GRIFFINS ST. LEGER (CLASSIC). 1¾ mile.
Quick Change (Tomco) 147 — A. A. White 1
Special Delivery (We Two) 150 — H. Maitland 2
Loch Maree (Yulee) 150 — R. H. Robertson 3

Also ran:—Spring Tide (Gabor Renner), Applejack (C. B. Moller), Josspray (R. D. Parkin), Jalousie (J. Cockin), Second Thoughts (F. Marshall), Rigoletto (P. Y. Vong), Ardeer (F. Noodt), Ujadaire (John H. Zia), Neckartal (G. P. Gram).
Sweep: (1) 682, (2) 180, (3) 73.
Unplaced:—717, 241, 711, 1129, 101, 162, 198, 678, 223.
Won by ¾ length; 1 length.
Time, 3.50⅕ sec.
Win, $43.40. Places, $12.60, $7.60, $10.20.

6.—THE SHANGHAI HANDICAP. 1½ mile.
Night Express (R. H. McNair) 154 — Gabor Renner 1
Carnival (We Two) 152 H. Maitland 2
Merrylight (Cire) 159 C. B. Moller 3

Also ran:—Bagshot (J. Pote-Hunt), Felixstowe (R. H. Robertson).
Sweep: (1) 35, (2) 624, (3) 379.
Unplaced: 387, 210.
Won by a neck; ½ length.
Time, 3.12⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race S10. Winning Combination 2/3. Dividend $123.60.
Win, $29.20. Places, $13.80, $16.60.

7.—THE ROYAL NAVY CUP & WHANGPOO HANDICAP. 1¼ mile.
Vim (Vitality) 157 G. P. Gram 1
Columbus (Three Star) 160 — F. Marshall 2
Fairylight (Cire) 164 R. B. Moller 3

Also ran:—Mr. Bubbins (Babor (Renner), Bachelor Prince (S. A. Judah), Magenta (R. D. Parkin), Doc (J. Pote-Hunt), Clunieburn (H. Maitland).
Sweep: (1) 681, (2) 390, (3) 685.
Unplaced: 502, 529, 242, 107, 569.
Forecast Pool Race No. T10. Winning Combination 6/2. Dividend $123.80.
Win, $32.40. Places, $7.20, $8, $6.20.

8.—THE LUNGHWA PLATE. 11 furlongs.
Merry Admiral (C. S. Mao) 149 — F. Marshall 1
Hindhead (A. S. Henchman) 160 — A. F. Clark 1
Don Blanco (Whyteleafe) 155 — E. B. Cumine 2
Hongkong Beauty (Beauty) 148 — Chen Poo 3

Also ran:—Red Ike (P. Y. Vong), Crimsonray (F. Noodt), Starletbey (Y. S. Chang), Cyclone Bill late Curly (T. C. Woo), Primroseray (A. Noodt), White Willie (A. A. White), Port Douglas (E. Kermode).
Sweep: (1) 548, 173, (2) 29, (3) 591.
Unplaced: 74, 654, 447, 213, 281, 54, 471.
Won by ½ length; ½ length.
Time, 2.56 sec.
Win, $79.80. Places, $11.60, $7, $8.80.

9.—HTE NANTAO STAKES. 9 furlongs.
Busted Straight (Busted) 152 — A. C. Ching 1
Merry Jester (C. S. Mao) 155 — R. D. Parkin 2
Little Joe (Lawson) 149 Chen Poo 3

Also ran:—Bober (Gabor Renner), Magic Eve (Y. S. Chang), Pearlylight (E. B. Moller), Fancylight (C. B. Moller).
Sweep: (1) 405, (2) 457, (3) 491.
Unplaced: 1088, 133, 375, 602.
Won by a neck; a neck.
Time, 2.27⅘ sec.
Forecast Pool Race U10. Winning Combination 3/6. Dividend $44.90.

Service-Men's Golf

The annual Navy "Y" match for the Tuck Chang Trophy for Service-men will be played by teams representing the Seaforths, American sailors, and the 4th Marines on Monday. On the basis of competitive scores, it looks as if the Augusta sailors ought to win the match. If the Marines turn out their best team, the match should be a close one.

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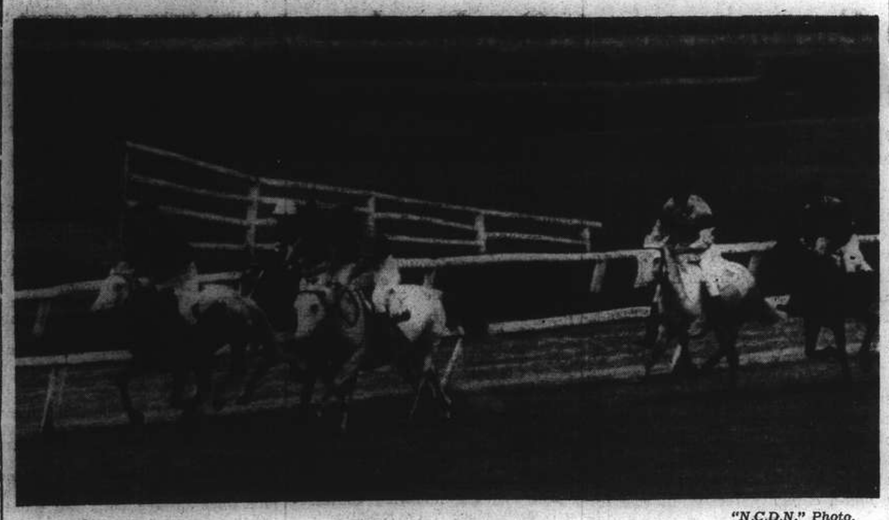

The Royal Navy Cup

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

The Winning Vein was the best of three, as the picture shows, one length in the lead. Three other ponies are grouped for honours.

Week-end Football Fixtures

Special Charity Game at the Canidrome; Receipts for Three Worthy Funds

THE stage is all set for the special charity football game which has been arranged to take place at the Canidrome on Monday beginning at 2.30 p.m. The Secretary of the S.F.A. officially announced the teams yesterday as selected by the committees of both the Anglo-French and Chinese sides who will be meeting each in the encounter.

Proceeds from the match will be distributed one-third each to French War Relief, British War Relief and Chinese Refugee Relief.

The Anglo-French team is composed of five players from the Association Sportive Francaise, three from the Seaforth Highlanders, two from the East Surrey Regiment and one from Area Details. Area Details, A.S.F. and the Shanghai Recreation Club each have a man on the reserve list.

On the Chinese eleven, seven players are drawn from the Lido Recreation Association, the other four being from the Tung Hwa Football Club.

The teams chosen are as follows:—

Anglo-French:—X. de Boissezon (A.S.F.), G. Collet (A.S.F.), W. Harrison (Surreys), Y. Segalen (A.S.F.), R. Pecquery (A.S.F.), D. McCusker (Seaforths), J. Sbath (A.S.F.), H. McClarty (Surreys), L. J. A. Saddler (A. D.), A. Duncan (Seaforths), R. Thomson (Seaforths). Reserves: A. Symons (S.R.C.), J. Ward (A.S.F.), J. Weir (A.D.).

Chinese:—P. K. Zing (Tung Hwa), Y. Z. Chong (Tung Hwa), N. Z. Lee (Lido), Z. Z. Tsaing (Lido), N. L. Meng (Lido), Dicky Wen (Lido), L. Chia (Tung Hwa), V. K. Hyui (Lido), L. K. Tai (Tung Hwa), K. S. Suen (Lido), C. T. Tsao (Lido). Reserve: S. H. Van (Tung Hwa).

Light Week-end Schedule

A comparatively light schedule has been arranged by the S.F.A. for League matches for the week-end. There will be only three senior games. On Saturday afternoon Tung Hwa are to clash with the A.S.F. at the Canidrome and the contest is considered as the main attraction so far as official competition is concerned. The kick-off will take place at 2.30 p.m.

Sunday sees two matches. In the morning Lido will tangle with Public Thomas Hanbury at the Canidrome, at 10.30 a.m., while in the afternoon on the Race Course the Surreys will face the Shanghai Recreation Club XI. The "Irons" should have no difficulty to chalk up their fourth consecutive victory while Lido are also expected to garner their third straight win.

Cup competitions will be launched when the Rowing Club play the French Forces in the only match in the first round of the Tsz Ling Cup on the Race Course on Sunday afternoon. All other teams having received a bye through the opening round. The Rowers and the French soldiers are about the strongest sides in the Second Division and it is rather unfortunate for them to have drawn against each other in the first round.

Seven Disciplined

Meanwhile, no less than seven players have either been cautioned or suspended for bad conduct. The action taken by the League Management Committee during the past month follows:—

Spiers (Seaforths) cautioned.
Duncan (Seaforths) strongly cautioned.
Parr (Surreys) cautioned.
Thomson (Seaforths) strongly cautioned.
Gecker (Betar) cautioned.
Antonianz (Russian Club) suspended for a period covering four League or Cup fixtures of his Club.
Silberstein (Maccabi) cautioned.

Week-end Fixtures

Complete fixtures for this Saturday, Sunday and Monday follows:—

SATURDAY

1st division.—Tung Hwa *v.* A.S.F., Canidrome, 2.30 p.m.
3rd division.—Xaverians *v.* Maccabi, Kiaochow, 3.20 p.m.; R.A.M.C. *v.* Betar, Kiaochow, 2 p.m.; Russ. Club *v.* Aurora, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY

Tsz Ling Cup 1st Round.—Row. Club *v.* French Forces, R.G. 1, 2.45 p.m.
1st division.—Lido *v.* P.T.H., Canidrome, 10.30 a.m.; S.R.C. *v.* Surreys, S.R.C., 3 p.m.
Reserve division.—Tung Hwa *v.* Lido, Kiaochow, 3.20 p.m.; Lusitano *v.* S.R.C., R.G. 5, 3 p.m.; S.M.P. *v.* A.S.F., R.G. 2, 3 p.m.
2nd division.—Russ. Regt. *v.* U.T.P., Kiaochow, 2 p.m.
3rd division.—Hotspurs *v.* Old. West., Kiaochow, 8 a.m.

MONDAY

Special Charity Match.—Anglo-French XI *v.* Chinese XI, Canidrome, 2.30 p.m.
Reserve division.—Surreys *v.* S.F.X., R.G. 2, 3 p.m.; Seaforths *v.* P.T.H., R.G. 1, 3 p.m.
3rd division.—Judeans *v.* Tung Wen, R.G. 1, 3 p.m.

Keen and Close Ladies Bowling

Favoured Teams Win With Handsome Margins; Anchor Player Scores 313

Competition in the Shanghai Inter-Club Ladies Duck Pins League continued to be a keen and close affair as most of the favoured teams in both the South and North Sections came out winners in yesterday's play.

The Women's Sports Section of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. scored a 3-0 victory over the Columbia Country Club "Reds" and loomed as likely winners in the North Section. They are closely followed by the C.C.C. "Blues" who outbowled the American Club "Deuces" by the odd frame in three.

In the South Section the American Club "Aces" garnered their second three games from the "Y" Boots and are clearly ahead in team standing as their nearest rivals, the C.C.C. "Greens" bowed in defeat to the "Whites" of the same Club, 2-1.

Mrs. Malleck, anchor-player on the "Y" quintette, and Miss McIntyre of the "Greens" each tripled 313, Mrs. Gray of the "Whites" tallied the highest single of 120 in her first game. Miss McIntyre, however, was the most consistent performer, scoring 100, 105 and 108.

The scores follow:—

South Section

A.C. Aces

Mrs. Jensen	83	90	92	265
Mrs. Evans	104	98	79	281
Mrs. Rundall	99	80	113	292
Mrs. Kwok	94	109	88	291
Mrs. Deegan	98	93	114	305
	478	470	486	1,434

"Y" Boots

Miss Baptista	83	95	95	273
Miss Wilson	84	78	91	253
Mrs. Greenberg	100	82	86	288
Mrs. Pate	76	95	92	263
Miss Bugaeff	84	97	91	272
	427	447	455	1,329

C.C.C. Whites

Mrs. McDonnell	102	87	116	305
Mrs. Hale	80	87	83	250
Mrs. Putnam	69	98	95	262
Mrs. Gray	120	80	81	281
Mrs. Freeman	95	81	96	272
	466	433	471	1,370

C.C.C. Greens

Mrs. Cardwell	96	104	91	291
Miss McIntyre	100	105	108	313
Mrs. Bourne	83	92	85	260
Mrs. Laidlaw	71	84	86	241
Mrs. Vines	78	93	97	268
	428	478	467	2,373

North Section

C.C.C. Blues

Miss Kimball	93	87	93	273
Miss Ball	85	71	83	239
Mrs. Dalton	86	85	112	283
Mrs. Davis	96	81	99	273
Mrs. Gelbel	93	109	90	222
	450	435	477	1,360

A.C. Deuces

Mrs. Donaldson	73	—	—	73
Mrs. Atkinson	77	78	80	243
Mrs. Robinson	77	91	82	250
Mrs. Smith	119	90	81	290
Miss Hykes	96	96	84	276
Miss Brown	—	88	73	161
	442	443	408	1,293

W.S.S.

Mrs. Collaco	111	90	83	284
Mrs. Harvey	81	85	88	254
Mrs. Zee	114	80	85	279
Mrs. Sobel	82	96	85	263
Mrs. Malleck	88	115	110	313
	476	466	451	1,393

C.C.C. Reds

Mrs. Schuster	86	86	84	256
Mrs. Nance	80	80	80	240
Mrs. Shean	94	78	80	252
Miss Jackson	87	82	72	241
Mrs. Bristow	79	85	85	249
	426	410	401	1,237

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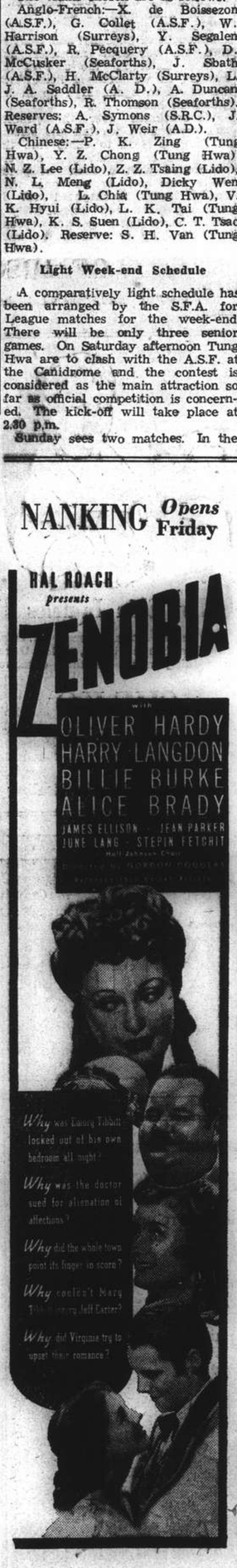
Why was Emmy Tibbitt locked out of his own bedroom all night?
Why was the doctor sued for alienation of affections?
Why did the whole town point its finger in scorn?
Why couldn't Mary Tibbitt marry Jeff Carter?
Why did Virginia try to upset their romance?

Today's Racing Forecast

Programme of Nine Events All on the Flat May Be Most Interesting

By "Ching"

Today's racing is the 3rd day of the Autumn Race Meeting. First saddling bell 1.15 p.m. Whilst the programme of nine races, all on the flat, appeals as a good and interesting one, there is no really stand-out race of importance amongst the nine, unless it be the 6th race, which is The Club Handicap at 1¼ miles, open only to ponies being the bona-fide property of, and be ridden by members of the Shanghai Race Club.

The first two races on the afternoon's card are for this year's sub-griffins and should give Quick Change, Second Thoughts and Special Delivery, the opportunity to credit their stables with more stake money.

The 3rd race is for 1939 griffins at ¾ mile. The Cire stable have two good ones at this distance in Daintylight and Wintrylight, either can win, though Fleeting Bow appeals as a better each way bet. Haiphong may place.

The 4th race at one mile is open only to 2nd-class ponies, of which 33 have entered, so a big field may be seen to weigh out. I think Claverton may win, though Rigodon may try him hard in the run in. The 5th race is also for 2nd class ponies and at 1¼ mile. Here the same two ponies as mentioned for the 4th race are entered, so I think it advisable to couple the two races together, and in addition to Claverton and Rigodon, give The Swan, and Un Un Un—these four ponies between them to include the winners of both races.

Club Handicap

The 6th race is The Club Handicap, weights for which have not as yet seen, but looking over the entry, and possible list of starters, I am inclined to think the Cire pony ridden by R. B. Moller will win, Busted Straight the danger. The 7th race is for all ponies at 9 furlongs, this should be Bobers opportunity to qualify for tomorrow's big race, with Ancient Ensign placing.

The 8th race is for 1939 griffins at 1½ miles and the three that seem to have a good prospect of being in the picture as the winning post is reached, are Northwood, Fairylight and Bachelor Prince, in this order. The 9th and last race is open to all ponies and at 1¾ miles. I think Merry Jester will reach the winning post ahead of little Mountaineer and the rest of the field.

70 TAYLOR TAXIS 50

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ROSSINI
Overture:
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MALIPIERO
"Impressioni dal vero"
1. "The Cypresses and the Wind"
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The Public is hereby notified that for the Season seats may be reserved in advance, for series of minimum 8 successive Concerts against payment in full at the time of booking.

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HAI-ALAI
TO-DAY at 7.30 p.m.

Events 1-8:	Events 9-16:
1. RAFAEL	1. OLASO
2. IBARRA	2. ACHA
3. GERARDO	3. ASTI
4. IRIONDO	4. ALBERDI
5. JUANITO	5. BARRUTI
6. ARTIA	6. GARATE

SHANGHAI RACE COURSE
RACING

TO-DAY At 1.15 p.m.
3rd DAY, AUTUMN RACE MEETING
A Programme of Nine Flat Races including:
6th Race—THE SHANGHAI HANDICAP—1½ Mile

Entrance for Members of Shanghai Race Club and International Recreation Club and holders of Complimentary Tickets, 305 Bubbling Well Road.

Special Guests' Admission—Season Tickets. For the Meeting, $15 each, for one Race Day only, $5 each. Archway Entrance, 304 Mohawk Road. These Tickets give admission to Members' Sections of Grand Stand and Pari-Mutuels, etc.

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Men in uniform admitted free

CASH SWEEP TICKETS

All through chances for Sweeps on Seven Races each race day at $20 each. Special Sweep on the Champions, Autumn Race Meeting, November 8, 1939, $10 each Ticket of Eleven Sections. Single Sections $1 each. 10% of the gross Sweep will be donated to Charity.

For further information regarding Sweeps apply to:
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Opens THURSDAY!
A TWO-MAN CYCLONE ... Smashing the Human Beasts of Prey in Perilous Tropics!

Richard ARLEN
Andy DEVINE
in
TROPIC FURY
with
Beverly Roberts
Samuel S. Hinds
Lupita Tovar

Popular Boxing to Be Resumed

Cream of American Service-Men To Be Seen At Auditorium

Boxing will be seen again in Shanghai this week end after a fairly lengthy lapse when the popular Auditorium premises will most certainly be crowded to the rafters with fight enthusiasts to see cream of the Fourth United States Marines and United States Asiatic Fleet do battle for the now badly battered Wills Wallis Cup, emblem of fistic superiority in this part of the world between Uncle Sam's fighting forces.

Saturday is the day and 9 p.m. is the hour. A splendid programme has been arranged, one that would certainly do credit to any of Shanghai's fight promoting moguls. Action will be the keynote from start to finish and those who have been fortunate enough to have attended these Navy Relief Smokers in previous years well know that this annual presentation is by far the outstanding programme of the season. Seven bouts of boxing will comprise the basis on which the trophy, now in possession of the Marines, will either be retained or find new quarters for the ensuing twelve months, while two or more wrestling matches between representatives of the Fleet and the Marines will also be staged.

The Cup will go to the unit which gains the day in four or more of the boxing events, with the results of the tussles between the matmen having no bearing on its destination.

The bands of the Marines and Navy will dispense music throughout the evening and here again, if the show put on by the members concerned approaches anything near last year's hilarity, patrons will be amply repaid for their attendance.

Ausborn Again in Action

Big men and small will be seen in the squared ring with the two main events, Kubiak *v.* Ausborn and Livingston *v.* Pusta, capable of producing more honest-to-goodness fistic prowess than has been seen in Shanghai for many a long day.

The full programme follows:—

MARINES *v.* NAVY
HEAVYWEIGHT
Poncavage *v.* Evans.
De Loof *v.* Downing

LIGHTHEAVYWEIGHT
Livingston *v.* Pusta.

MIDDLEWEIGHT
Kubaik *v.* Ausborn.

JUNIOR WELTERWEIGHT
Schrudder *v.* Woolen.

LIGHTWEIGHT
Rearick *v.* Watt.
Smalley *v.* Kelly.

Naturally enough the bouts that will attract most interest are those in which Kubiak and Livingston figure. Kubiak will be opposed by a far more difficult opponent than he has hitherto encountered and in Jackie Ausborn will meet a foe who will test every bit of his mettle. The Marine has improved tremendously since he made his last public appearance here and is now shaping like the veritable killer that his nickname implies. Faster by far than ever before, he is using his brains to good effect, while his footwork is a revelation. His timing in recent workouts has been perfect while he is hitting with both hands with trip-hammer force.

The distance, six two-minute rounds, will suit him perfectly and it is quite on the cards that Ausborn will meet his master in this debonair young man. The Navy boy's chances, however, cannot for one moment be neglected. He is too experienced a fighter to be caught napping by any boxer and his never ceasing attack from every angle with both left and right may cause the Leatherneck some anxious moments. The tar, though, is not as fast as his rival and if Kubiak can weather the first three frames, he will probably get the decision.

Several Six-rounders

The other six-rounder—the remainder of the bouts will be four-round affairs, will bring together Toy Livingston, light-heavyweight champion of China, and John Pusta, light-heavyweight champion of the American Asiatic Fleet. The Marine is in excellent trim and has been displaying splendid form in the gymasium in recent days. He is moving fast, timing better than ever and ripping in his blows with terrible ferocity, as his many sparring parners will testify.

Pusta, a very strong personage, will need all his resources to avoid the lightning like blows of the Leatherneck, but the sailor is reputed to have a terrific punch in either hand that can induce sleep if landed properly.

Evans, the Navy representative in the heavies, is likely to get the better of "Man Mountain" Poncavage who, it will be remembered, took the measure, via the disqualification route, of Jarbo last autumn, while De Loof, is favoured to even this score against Downing, 190 pounds of bone and muscle.

Both stables are still in training endeavouring to reach the peak of physical fitness by Saturday evening. Workouts and road work are being extensively indulged in, but after Thursday it is believed both strings of fighters will gradually ease up in their preparations.

Tickets are selling at Messrs. Squires, Bingham, Nanking Road, and this card, which promises to surpass all previous presentations, will certainly be worth while going a very long way to see.

Chungking Sending Mission to U.S.

Hongkong, Nov. 6.

Chungking is preparing to send a good will mission to America, according to reports reaching here. The mission will leave Hongkong for America at the end of this month, it was reported. Mr. T. V. Soong was mentioned as the probable leader.—Domei.

The Army Cup

In view of the large list of entries for the Army Cup, the competition will be played on Sunday and Monday, instead of Sunday, only, as originally announced. This gold cup has been presented by Officers of the British Army in Shanghai—four balls v. bogey.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Sub-Griffin of 1939

Quick Change with A. A. White handsomely takes the big race of the day.

Japan Urged to Stand Fast On New Order in Asia

Tokyo Financial Daily Says Concessions to U.S. Would Mean "Suicide"; Foreign Aid Not Necessary

Tokyo, Nov. 6.

JAPAN should not "commit suicide" to satisfy America, the "Chugai Shogyo," Japan's leading commercial daily newspaper, urged editorially today in commenting on the proposed readjustment of relations between the two countries.

"The sacrifice Japan should make to obtain a revision of the 1911 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation should be limited," the paper advocated. "It is unthinkable that Japan should change her policy regarding the disposal of the China affair by ingratiating America in order to renew this trade treaty."

"Japan's mission in the Far East is too sacred and important to be affected by trade relations with the United States.

"Even assuming that the trade treaty is allowed to expire and America brings all kinds of restrictions and prohibitions she can legally and theoretically impose on Japan," the paper added, "Japan should never abandon her fundamental policy of establishing a new order in the Far East, or be satisfied with such Sino-Japanese relations as prevailed at the time of the conclusion of the Nine-Power treaty."

American Desires Considered

Japan, the newspaper stated, had no intention of making light of America's desires, but at the same time every effort to make America understand Japan's real intentions in the Far East will be made.

"Nevertheless," the newspaper went on, "if America had little intention of adjusting her relations with Japan before the expiration of the trade treaty, Japan cannot but proceed to achieve her final objective, even at the sacrifice of trade with the United States."

Editorializing on the conference Saturday between Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Foreign Minister, and Mr. Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador, the "Yomiuri Shimbun," a popular Japanese daily, said it was not necessary for Japan to have the co-operation of foreign Powers in order to establish a new order in East Asia.

"Japan is firmly determined to establish this new order and any kind of disturbance or interference will not cause Japan to change her policy," the daily asserted.

"The co-operation of foreign Powers, including the United States, is not necessary in this mission, but it is Japan's desire to remove the various problems involving foreign Powers, if possible, through diplomatic netgotiations."

More Than 600 Cases Pending

The newspaper pointed out that there are more than 600 cases pending between Japan and America, including problems regarding the Nine-Power Treaty, navigation on the Yangtze River, damage done to American churches in China, suspension of traffic in hostile zones, and other situations caused by Japan's unprecedented large-scale military operations.

"The demands of the United States," the paper stated, "were made in the light of the usual conception of rights and obligations in peacetime, without regard to the actual situation in China."

The "Yomiuri" recalled that both Japan and America had announced non-intervention policies in regard to the European war and "both are proud of their glorious history and tradition."

What is "Pacific?"

"Therefore," the "Yomiuri", concluded, "every attempt should be made to keep the Western Pacific out of world friction in keeping with the name 'Pacific.'"

"In this sense," the paper added, "Japan desires the amicable renewal of trade relations with the United States."

The newspaper said it was puzzled over America's hesitation to take the same attitude.

In concluding, the "Yomiuri" said that the various problems pending between the two countries should be discussed and solved, provided the United States realized the existence of a state of war in China.—Domei.

Master of Clement Tells of Seizure

Nazi Pocket-Battleship Sent Aeroplane; Bridge Machine-Gunned Thrice

London, Nov. 5.

An account of the first encounter of the war between a merchantship and a German raider was given here today by Captain Harris, master of the ill-fated Clement, the British freighter which was shelled and sunk in the Atlantic on September 30 by the pocket-battleship Admiral von Scheer.

He recounted how an areoplane from the warship, now reported to be cruising in the Pacific, without warning machine-gunned the bridge of his vessel, slightly wounding his chief officer. Captain Harris, who returned to England only today, began his story: "My ship was en route to Bahia (Brazil) when she was attacked. It was on September 30 that I saw a warship, which I thought to be British. The vessel came closer and then a plane took off and circled above us.

"Suddenly, without the slightest warning, it began machine-gunning the bridge, and I then saw that it had come from a German, not a British warship. The plane swooped down on us three times, with its guns spitting lead every time. I don't know now how I escaped death. My chief officer was wounded in the hand. Believing that we would soon be shelled, I ordered my crew of fifty men to take to the boats. At that moment, German marines rowed out to us and came aboard to make us prisoners. Next, they placed several time bombs on the ship, but since these didn't go off, the raider sank my ship with shells."

Greek Captain Tells Story

"The explosion was so terrific that my ship seemed to crack right in half," the captain of the Greek ship Nicolaos Membericos, which sank a few minutes after the blast, stated upon landing in England.

"The bridge of my ship and other wreckage were hurled many feet into the air and fell in the sea. Luckily none of us was injured by this wreckage. The last we saw of the ship was when she was settling by the bow and we were drifting away in our lifeboats.—Havas.

British Cash Trade May Entice Soviet

London Wonders If Nazi Supplies Could Be Cut By Diverting Traffic

London, Nov. 5.

Will the British pound sterling tempt Soviet Russian trade enough to draw it away from Germany and her money-less barter deals? City quarters speculated today on the eve of a reported Soviet Note to Britain about pursuance of economic parleys.

The Soviet Note was expected here during this week. The British have already defined the chief goods they wish to purchase in Russia, and the Soviet Note is now awaited for information on products the U.S.S.R. wishes to buy in Britain.

London's main care in the impending economic parleys, it was stated tonight, will be to avoid selling Russia those articles and materials which may be re-exported to Germany. The Board of Trade was therefore expected to strike off the Soviet list of "wanted goods" all those items of which Russia already has large quantities, rendering re-export possible, and of those goods which Germany lacks, rendering import from Russia desirable.

City quarters confirmed tonight, in these speculations, that Soviet Russia can give Germany comparatively little commercial aid except in the supply of manganese. Here difficulties arise over transport facilities. Russia needs practically every gallon of petrol she can produce.

Britain will try to import as much Soviet produce as possible over the sea routes and thus hinder yet more German interests in the U.S.S.R.'s commercial fields it was stated.

The impending Anglo-Soviet trade parleys, City circles concluded, will also show whether Soviet Russia prefers ready cash, such as Britain offers, to the payment in kind that currency-poor Germany can offer.—Havas.

Reich Enlists Men of Danish Minority

Copenhagen, Nov. 6.

A great number of Danes belonging to the Danish minority settled in German territory near the Danish border have been forcibly enlisted in the German Army, the "Danskeren," reported today. Mr. Frederik Petersen, leader of the Danish Minority Party in the German district of Southern Jutland, is among them.—Havas.

Tung Oil to Be Sent Over Trans-Siberian

Harbin, Nov. 6.

About 1,000 to 1,500 freight cars of tung oil will be sent from Harbin to Leningrad over the Trans-Siberian Railroad in the near future if a test run proves successful, it was learned here today. Railway transportation is planned to facilitate shipment of tung oil to Germany, which imports about 70 per cent. of the total output of Manchurian tung oil and soy beans. The outbreak of the European war caused curtailment of shipments from Manchoukuo.—Domei.

New British Minister To Sweden

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 6.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. V.A.L. Mallet, Counsellor of the British Embassy at Washington, to be Minister at Stockholm. Mr. Mallet will succeed Sir E. Monson.—Reuter.

Il Duce Increases Italian Army

More Subalterns Recruited; Veterans Retained

Rome, Nov. 6.

Signor Benito Mussolini, despite Italy's neutrality, is hastening the development of the country's armed might, it was learned yesterday.

Signor Mussolini yesterday granted special permission for Marshal Pietro Badoglio to continue as Chief of the Army General Staff, although he has reached the age of retirement.

The Premier also instructed an increase in recruiting of 1,500 subalterns of the regular army from reserves who served in Ethiopia and Spain. He also decided to maintain in active service 1,500 non-commissioned officers who were to have been discharged.

Signor Mussolini conferred separately with three generals yesterday and authoritative sources said Il Duce feels that the time has come for Italy to "prepare for any emergency, especially in her own spheres of influence in the Balkans and the Mediterranean."—United Press.

Belgium Protests to Reich

Brussels, Nov. 6.

The Belgian Ambassador in Berlin was today instructed to protest to the Reich, following the flight of German aeroplanes over Belgium yesterday. The Belgian Observation Service definitely identified the machines as German.—Reuter.

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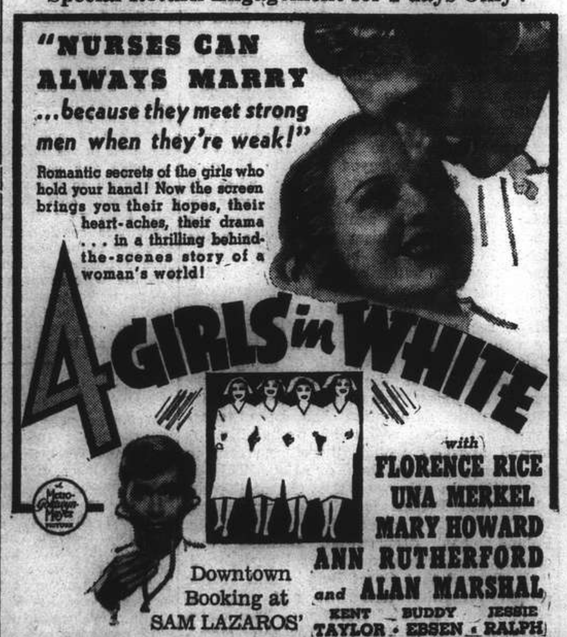
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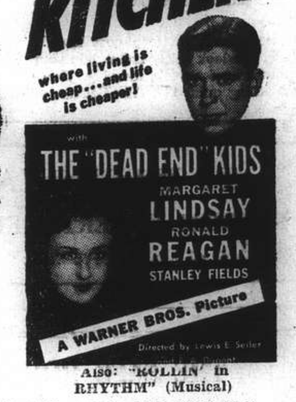

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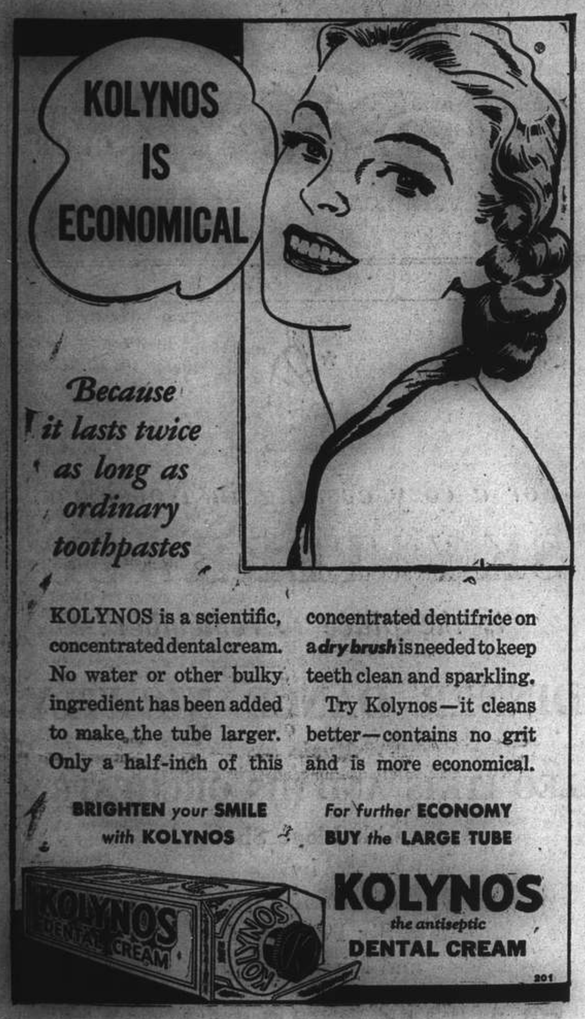
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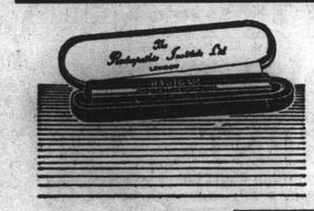

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BIRTHS

STRONG.—On November 1, 1939, at St. Albans, Herts, England, to Mr. and Mrs. A. G. V. STRONG, a daughter. 12265

STEFFENS.—On November 5, 1939, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. STEFFENS, a son. -7142

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE APOSTATE

"Herr Hitler will accept every condition demanded by M. Josef Stalin, the Soviet dictator, rather than yield before the Western Powers" is the significant commencement of a telegram from Paris reporting that in Berlin dissatisfaction with the Reichsfuehrer's pro-Russian policy is rife. In contrast with those people, who throughout the centuries have submitted to martyrdom rather than deny the beliefs to which they have firmly held, Herr Hitler, to serve his own purposes, has become the complete apostate. Before the world at large he has foresworn himself, and, to the dismay of the people over whom he rules, is apparently willing more and more to sell himself and his country into the hands of a Government which a few months ago he declared himself as regarding as the bitterest enemy of Germany. It is reported that Communists, who since Herr Hitler came into power, have been subjected to the terrors of the concentration camps have been liberated. They are apparently free to pursue the propagation of the Communist gospel, for, obviously, to imprison them again for doing so would be to commit an act unfriendly to Russia, and one which in the circumstances would arouse the greatest resentment. And so, to silence all domestic opposition to his pro-Russian policy, Herr Hitler has established a super-Gestapo equipped with the decision of life and death to see that the Gestapo itself shall adapt its ways to the new political concept, which Herr Hitler has discovered in the course of his desperate search for friends. It is not a mere contradiction of original terms, but the substitution of an entirely new scheme of internal politics, in which, into the bosoms of the German people, taught to hate Communism as the devil is reported to hate holy water, there is to be inspired an undying affection. The only thing in common which the two ideologies possess is their hatred of the Christian religion. Apart from that they are just as much opposed as ever they were, but Herr Hitler in his need has chosen to overlook that, and while his attention is now being fully concentrated in the west, M. Stalin is able to pursue his own schemes which are definitely aimed ultimately against Germany, and operate even now against German interest.

But while Herr Hitler has thus sold the German birthright in eastern Europe for the mess of pottage which Herr Stalin has offered, it may very well be that Herr Hitler contemplates no great degree of permanency in the bargain. There is plenty of ground for believing that he thinks that, when the time comes, he will be able to throw off the Russian yoke which he is busy fixing about the necks of his people, and snatch back from Russia all that that country is now acquiring. If that is his idea, then he is dreaming fatuously. Whether the present war is short or long, even if Herr Hitler were to emerge victoriously from it, he would be in no position to wrest back that which he granted to Russia and that more which Russia is seeking to grab for herself. The facility with which he accomplished his first apostasy is not likely to attend another attempt to revert to his former political beliefs. He has betrayed them to his own people. They know no longer what to believe, and while he is frittering away his time and strength against the allies the ferment of Communism which was never dead in Germany, but merely driven underground, will again be working feverishly to make up for the years which have been lost under suppression. If Herr Hitler really thinks that when it suits him he will be able to retrace his ideological steps he runs the grave risk of being sadly disillusioned, and the possibility of Germany becoming more and more under Communistic domination has been transferred into the realm of probability. A second apostasy would, therefore, seem to be entirely out of the question. This is interesting in view of the German complaint that Britain is wilfully prosecuting this war even after the *raison d'être.* Poland, has disappeared. Because that country has been despoiled and partitioned, it is claimed that Great Britain and France should recognize that fact and come to peace with its chief destroyer. The claim that the cause of the war has thus disappeared, and that, therefore, hostilities should cease can only be advanced by those with remarkably short memories.

Was not Belgium overrun in 1914, and the land to all intents and purposes deprived of its sovereignty and reduced to German possession? Was it not then argued, that if Britain had entered the war to save Belgium, that reason had now disappeared and with it had gone the reason for fighting? The answer is that the Allies recognized that fact and were fighting for the restoration of Belgium's integrity. That was achieved, and Belgium is still herself. Just now Poland is situated where Belgium was twenty-five years ago, and it is one of the principal war aims of the Allies that Germany shall be forced to disgorge that portion of Poland which she has swallowed. The question of that part which Russia has seized still remains for future consideration, but that a Polish nation shall again exist is the clear determination of the Governments of Great Britain, and France which have definitely committed themselves to that proposal. Standing in the greatest possible contrast are the facts that while Herr Hitler cannot keep faith with other countries and is even now denying his own political doctrines because it suits his book to do so, the Allies remain faithful to their commitments and are willing to wage war until those obligations have been honoured. Apostasy on the one hand, good faith on the other. The anxiety of the man of fifty who would rather fight now than when he is fifty-five or sixty, and that of the other man of seventy having done all he could to prevent war short of betraying all those ideals for which he, his country and its ally stand, present so clear cut a picture of evil contrasted with good that posterity will probably wonder how it was possible that such a man as Herr Hitler could lead such a nation as Germany into the present terrible morass of war in the manner which he has. Herr Hitler will accept every condition demanded by M. Stalin rather than yield before the western Powers, even if it comes to the sacrifice of his people to the Moloch of Communism. The Allies will continue to fight for the vindication of those ideals of freedom and justice without which their political systems cease to have any meaning.

"Suicide" Not Wanted

A misapprehension, so curious that it might almost be wilful, seems to exist in Japan regarding America's intentions in the Far East. In comment reproduced today, the "Chugai Shogyo," a responsible financial daily, urges the Japanese nation not to "commit suicide" to satisfy the United States. By this it apparently means that the Tokyo government should resolutely refuse to make any concessions or changes in the policy it has been pursuing on the Asiatic continent since 1931, and more particularly since 1937, when Japan embarked on an undeclared war to end undeclared resentment of a people prepared to defend their own sovereignty. It should be emphasized that the United States is no more concerned in intervening in Asia to change the national policies of countries therein than it is concerned to do so in Europe; provided, always, that the policies favoured do not injure legitimate American rights and interests. The dramatic reports of the debates preceding the revision of the Neutrality Act in the United States may have caused the fact to be overlooked that the agitation for revision of the Act commenced before war in Europe was considered inevitable. It began in relation to the conflict in China, and got nowhere because the hostilities in this country did not rank in international law as a war—another illustration that, if the "law is an ass," hybrid international law is a mule for stubbornness in its refusal to face facts. The essence of Mr. Grew's speech to a Tokyo audience, and his interview with the Japanese foreign minister, Admiral Nomura, is that the United States desire that their legitimate sphere in this part of the world should not be interfered with, as it has been since the outbreak of hostilities. This is understood in official Japanese circles, but the press seems to have determined from the start to distort this very reasonable demand into a complete abandonment of "Japan's new order in East Asia." The "Chugai Shogyo" goes a step further to say that this means that Japan must "commit suicide." Nothing could be further from the truth. Japan is one of America's best customers. Why should America ask her to commit suicide? There is plenty of room for more than one commercial nation on the Asiatic continent, and all that the United States ask, in common with other Powers, is that the development of Japan's plans shall not block their own indisputable rights to trade—in fact, that there should be an end to the dog-in-the-manger attitude and a return to respect of international treaties.

Lower Prices

Some of the most cheerful news in recent months has appeared in the last few days on the front page of this journal in the form of advertisements, most of them extremely modestly displayed, announcing reductions in prices. Reductions of ten and 15 per cent., have been announced in relation to wines and spirits, bread and pastries, butter, margarine and milk products, clothing, gasoline, and a few other items. This is the result of an appreciation in the exchange which finds the Chinese dollar over fivepence and representing an appreciation of 30 per cent., or more on the lowest level which induced the tremendous increase in prices related to the cost of living. The general public will greatly appreciate this contribution to cheaper living costs, but, while certain specified commodities are affected, there will be also general agreement that the reductions should be more widely applied. Taking the compradore book, which is one of the principal yardsticks of domestic expenses in Shanghai, there has been little reaction to the appreciated exchange and certainly not the same desire to readjust prices as there was when the dollar slumped. The peculiar status of the foreign administrations of Shanghai eliminates any restrictive control of prices, but it is interesting to learn what Hongkong is doing in the matter. In the Colony, a Food Controller system has been established and the "Government Gazette" recently announced standard retail prices for butter, tinned, condensed, evaporated and powdered milk, tinned corned beef, tinned pork and beans, sardines, tinned salmon, margarine, vegetable lard, rolled oats and oatmeal. Shopkeepers may not sell these goods beyond the standard prices laid down by the Government, although any change in the rate of exchange will result in a revision of prices, one way or the other. This follows recent cases when stiff fines were imposed for selling goods at what was considered an unreasonable price—or more familiarly known as "profiteering." No such legislative action is possible in Shanghai but the wise shopkeeper should realize that a temporary opportunity to profit will not help him in the long run. The public has a long memory, and goodwill is far better than ill-will engendered by unfavourable business methods.

A Country Diary

Weihaiwei, Oct. 25.—The winter cold comes quickly here: the wind sways round to the North and West, the sun is obscured by banks of black clouds, and, as if by some magic wand, the populace is changed from lightly-clad revellers in the sunshine to dark-hued figures, hunching shoulders and holding hands up capacious sleeves. This morning I rose at 6.30—which is really 5.30—and walked forth innocently clad in "shorts" and cotton shirt, only to feel as I mounted the hills to meet the full force of a cold Nor-Wester that I had no clothes at all. My farming acquaintainces, wiping running noses on padded sleeves, turned to stare and pass remarks which I have no doubt meant that all foreigners are mad....or, addressing me personally to suggest that the "before-born" (*Sien-sung*) had strength to resist the cold. Up in the hills no life was stirring: a few bewildered Larks and Buntings rose stiffly from their shelters and twittered feebly....like a man trying to whistle through chattering teeth. Insect life has gone to sleep: the ants are seen no more, for they have gathered in their early winter harvest of the dead and dying .... of Stink-bugs, Scorpions, beetles, cicadas, grasshoppers, Mantes, and all such creatures which fail to wrap themselves in silken beds to see the winter through. Down in the little cove before my house, the "foreign" fishing-boats are bringing in their early winter catch of Amberjack, Giant Mackerel, False Salmon and the like, which later, after being dyed an appropriate pink, and placed in tins with gaudy labels, will appear on the tables of fastidious Europe as "Loch Salmon"; Shark, Dog-fish, Hammer-heads, and other Oriental dainties lie on the beech for purchase by the local mongers who will sell their indescribable delicacies to local gourmets. A passing flock of Brent-Geese, dark-hued harbingers of chilly days to come, sweep up and down the coast-line in search of feeding-grounds. In fact, Winter's cold fingers are feeling quietly and gently for the grip which no man can resist.

IN PARENTHESIS

Poor Corn Crop

FARMER: "A bad crop. My corn's hardly two inches high."

Friend: "I'm worse off. The sparrows have to kneel to eat mine."

* * *

Sign No More, Ladies

BEAUTEOUS stars of the screen and theatre are not giving their autographs nearly so light-heartedly as they used to.

More and more of them are realizing every day that character can be accurately read from handwriting.

* * *

The Leak District

A DARNED good cry—that's what thousands of women love, according to a cinema manager in Cumberland. I knew this already, and, I dare say you do, too, writes a British columnist.

Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish the audience's choking sobs from the sentimental stops of those deafening super-organs, but the red eyes and damp hankies as they go out tell their own tale. At any rate, in Cumberland.

Checking up with the boss of a big chain of halls, I secured from him the blunt statement: "In all our cinemas, nothing gives us more pleasure than the sight of an audience in tiers."

* * *

Mayfair Malnutrition

GUESTS at Lord Fungoyd's musical reception arrived at seven and tottered out at midnight without having been provided with a particle of food. Moreover, as a gossiper said the wine flowed like glue.

Conversation was made even more difficult by the five oboe concertos with orchestra, the soloist being the hostess, who should by this time have learned how wrong it is to risk popularity in this way. Gaps in the music were filled with elocution by her twin daughters, in unison. History should have warned them; for, as everybody knows:

Henry III
Once got the "bird,"
From the guests he'd invited.
He demanded silence while he recited.

* * *

Things to Come

ALL is for the best, if we will only accept the astral conclusions of that inspired Mayfair prophetess, seer, clairvoyant and Weird Sister, the Marshiness of Swamp, writes a British columnist.

After 36 hours with a triplex crystal, two bowls of silver sand, a pack of bezique cards, a divining-rod, tea-leaves, a roulette-wheel and four bottles of vermouth, the old harridan predicts that:

Shirley Temple and Joe Stalin will save humanity from itself;

Spain will transfer its London Embassy to Whitehall, in order to establish a rival Seville Service;

Human nature will be abolished early in 1941 by a Private Members' Bill;

British heavyweight boxers will sign a collective non-aggression pact;

A new call to the Higher Thought will sweep the country, sponsored by a Miss Eleanor Flitch, of Devizes;

Wembley Stadium will have its Maginot Line of concrete and steel gun turrets to guard against Cup Final gate-crashers.

THE WEATHER

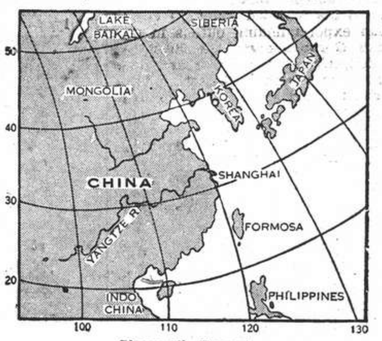
Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min.	56.0	Max.	72.0
Same date, 1938	Min.	61.0	Max.	74.0

Rainfall nil.

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min.	56.8	Max.	75.6
Same date, 1938	Min.	59.7	Max.	78.4



Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 5th:—Normal and unsteady pressure over China and Japan. Low area or typhoon crossing the Vizayas north-westward. South-westerly winds over Shantung: north-westerly to north-easterly along the Coast. Cloudy and variable weather.

State on the morning of the 6th:—Fine weather with heavy dew. Easterly breezes. Pressure rather low and steady.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy and fine weather with south-westerly to south-easterly winds around Shantung. Overcast with mist or drizzle and north-easterly to south-easterly winds over our regions and the Eastern Sea, owing to a depression forming over Central China. Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre, at 6 a.m., within 60 miles, latitude 15, longitude 118, direction west-north-west, intensity: unknown.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To THE I. C. MILK FUND

Isca Mendel	$ 5.00
Europeaischer Frisier-Saloon, Kurt Lewald	5.00
Mrs. R. B. Whittington	10.00
J. M. Kopelman, in memory of Mrs. Vera Kopelman	50.00
Embankment Kitchen, Proceeds of refreshments	29.00
N.N.	10.00

To THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

In memory of Mr. B. M. Botelho:—

Miss E. Kruger	$10.00

To THE INSTITUTION FOR THE CHINESE BLIND SCHOOL

Students of Fifth Chung Hwa Vocational Supplementary School	$ 7.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. Kann	10.00

To THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE

In memory of Mr. P. Buttridge:—

Cissy and Arthur	$20.00

To THE WHITE FLOWER SOCIETY

The Associated Foreign Charities of Shanghai	$500.00

West Front Artillery Activity Develops

Both Sides Make Reconnaissance Flights ; Big Land Offensive Held Improbable Until Spring ; Nazi Invasion of Holland, Belgium Canvassed

London, Nov. 6.

MILITARY experts here seem to be inclining more and more to the view that the lull on the Western Front may not be broken before the spring, though the proviso is attached that Herr Hitler does not appear to know his own mind, and may suddenly decide to risk everything on a smashing attack, direct or through a neutral country. It is pointed out the suspension of large-scale land offensive does not preclude the possibility of massed air attacks against Britain.

Meanwhile the Western Front is quieter than ever. Sunday night's communique is the shortest on record consisting of only two words—"quiet day." The lull occurred even at local points, where in the last few days Germans have tried to dislodge the French from coveted posts denting the general contour of the German forward line. Forbach and the sector east of Sarreguemines, which have been under steady shell fire, enjoyed a week-end of rest.

French communiqués from the Western Front are much more illuminating than appear at first sight, states Reuter's military correspondent. The latest speak merely of local artillery and reconnaissance activity in the Moselle and Saar areas, but it would be a mistake, the correspondent says, to assume that this indicates that the apparent stalemate will continue through the winter. Each side has its observation posts, and the seemingly desultory fire of guns means that registering on targets, flash spotting and counter-battery work are proceeding briskly. At any moment the whole front may flare up, when the necessary artillery preparations have been completed.

It is expected that counter battery work will be a feature of this war. "If you can prevent the enemy's guns from shooting at your infantry," one military expert said, "you are going a long way towards winning the battle. This can be done by locating hostile batteries before the battle starts."

Possible Invasion of Holland

The possibility of a German invasion of Holland is discussed at length today by "The Times" military correspondent. It has been suggested, the correspondent writes, such action might be accompanied by assurances to Belgium that no threat to her neutrality was involved, and that her frontiers would be respected if she remained quiet.

"If Germany's object were to acquire air bases for attacks against Britain, she would not simultaneously invade Belgium," the writer continues. "Apart from the strength of the Belgian Army and the country's fortifications, such action would bring British and French troops into and across Belgium to block the German path. Should Belgium stand aside, she would be placing herself at Germany's mercy, for her eastern defences would be turned and the much less defensible northern frontier would be uncovered.

"The view of the Dutch themselves" the correspondent says, "is that invasion by Germany must be provided for but is unlikely, as they consider the effect upon public opinion in the United States would be such that Germany must hesitate to arouse such a storm.

Poor Bargain for Reich

"German violation of Dutch territory would open up to British aircraft important targets which are at present to a considerable extent sheltered behind Dutch and Belgian frontiers with Germany. The Dutch know they could scarcely continue to exist in the face of a British naval blockade. They argue that Germany would find it a poor bargain if in exchange for advanced aerodromes she had to feed millions of starving people.

"Yet the Dutch," the writer goes on, "evidently feel the problem is urgent enough to justify the most careful precautions. As is well known, the Dutch scheme of defence depends largely upon inundation and the first serious position of defence is constituted by the line of the Maas and Ijssel. The Maas is a formidable obstacle and the whole line is defended by concrete blockhouses.

"Twenty miles in the rear of the first position is the second, the semi-circular "Zuyder Water line" and a similar distance in the rear runs an area where inundations would be carried out on an immense scale.

"Impregnable" Water Line

"This 'new Dutch water line' may be called impregnable, and though it covers but a small fraction of Holland, it protects the area of her industries. A glance at the map, however, shows that the scheme of defence has no close relation with the problem of possible German air bases. A great area to the north of the Rhine and eastward of the Ijssel and Zuyder Zee is not affected, for this country cannot be inundated except at minor points and is virtually indefensible.

"Incursion into this area would put at the enemy's disposal aerodrome sites representing a substantial saving in distance, time and fuel. However, it is one thing to dispose of sites and another to establish aerodromes. The flats of Friesland and Groningen would lie open to British air attack and the task of the German administrative services would be extremely unenviable."

The correspondent concludes: "Germany would not only be damned from a moral viewpoint, but exposed to certain heavy losses and possible disaster, and it does not appear probable that she would find in such an operation an effective solution of her notorious difficulties."—Reuter.

Shift in Artillery Objectives

Paris, Nov. 6.

German artillery fire suddenly turned from the northern part of Forbach yesterday and concentrated its fire on the region surrounding the town. French artillery in the area was silent, but strongly reacted to the Nazi artillery barrage at Saarguemines. The increase in German artillery action was believed to foreshadow a German offensive in that area.

The French garrison holding Forbach, which is in the centre of the bulge extending deep into the German lines in the direction of Saarbruecken, has been isolated by howitzer fire after four six-inch guns bombed Forbach from the north-east, south-east and south. In

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Berlin May Revise U-Boat Campaign

Allies Prepare Counter Protective Convoys for Shipping U.S. Supplies

Paris, Nov. 6.

Germany has revised her submarine campaign in an effort to frustrate the delivery of vital war supplies from the United States and Mexico to Britain and France, unconfirmed rumours said last night.

The new German campaign, it was rumoured in French circles, envisages the concentration of Germany's major U-boat force in the north Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico to intercept Allied ships carrying war materials to British and French ports.

Coincident with these rumours, however, French reports said the Allies had devised a new plan to defeat the German submarine campaign against Allied shipping. The new Allied tactics were said to have been worked out during the visit of the British First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, to France this weekend. The Allied plan is to provide powerful warship convoys to escort fleets of Allied merchant ships across the Atlantic, it was reported.—United Press.

Stricter Contraband Control

Brussels, Nov. 5.

Stricter application of the already severe Allied contraband control system was foreshadowed in Antwerp economic quarters today when it was stated that Britain would soon clamp down on all German exports through neutral ports.

To date, the Reich managed to obtain some much needed foreign currency by means of these exports through neutral countries with which it enjoys land transport links. If Britain enforces the reported control over German exports finding outlets in other than German ports, the Reich will practically cease to have any access at all to overseas markets. Such a British decision may have the most far-reaching repercussions, it was stated in Antwerp.—Havas.

Berlin Bitterly Disappointed

Berlin, Nov. 6.

Most newspapers reflect the Government's bitter disappointment at the repeal of the United States arms embargo.

The "Voelkischer Beobachter" writes: "Nobody in America denies that the change in the American neutrality policy is advantageous only to the democracies."—Reuter.

Commons Statement Due

London, Nov. 6.

It is learned on good authority that an exhaustive statement outlining the plans which have been elaborated jointly by the British and French naval authorities, will be made by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons next Wednesday.

Mr. Churchill, it is understood, will lay particular stress on the measures devised to ensure the safety of merchantmen bringing war material from the United States to France and Britain.—Havas.

56 British Ships Sunk In 9 Weeks of War

Total Less Than 1½ Per Cent. Of Merchantmen Afloat

London, Nov. 6.

Figures given in authoritative quarters today respecting shipping losses from U-boat and mine attacks demonstrate how, at the moment, the U-boat has been mastered.

Fifty-six British merchant ships have been sunk in the nine weeks of War in the following order:

First Week	11	Sixth Week	3
Second Week	16	Seventh Week	4
Third Week	7	Eighth Week	7
Fourth Week	3	Ninth Week	3
Fifth Week	2		

These total 238,000 tons.

At the outbreak of War, the British merchant fleet had 18,500,000 tons afloat, operating on the high seas. Of these, therefore, less than one and a half per cent. have been sunk.—Reuter.

Britain Singled-Out

London, Nov. 6.

The German have clearly concentrated their attacks upon British shipping, for French losses so far amount to six ships while neutral states have lost 32 vessels.

Germany has stressed that her submarine warfare has not yet been unleashed in its full strength, but the British Admiralty considers that the Reich tried to do as much damage as it could during the first few weeks of the war.—Havas.

British Fascist Leader Stoned in Lancashire

London, Nov. 5.

Extremely unpopular in Britain now, Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader, was stoned today after attending a demonstration staged by a number of his followers at Wilmslow, near Manchester. His car was struck by several missiles when he left the site of the manifestation. A bus, carrying some of his supporters, was also stoned. Several minor scuffles occurred, but order was soon restored and no real damage was done.—Havas.

Fresh Soviet Demands Sent To Finland

Swiss Report Says Scandinavians See Hopeful Alternative

Helsinki, Nov. 6.

The Finnish Foreign Office spokesman today stated that immediately the report from the Finnish delegation in Moscow has been considered, a reply containing new instructions will be sent and negotiations resumed. He added that it was not likely instructions would be sent before Thursday.—Reuter.

Ray of Hope in Scandinavia

Berne, Nov. 5.

Clouds of pessimism over the outcome of Soviet-Finnish parleys rolled away in the Scandinavian countries today, and a ray of hope was reported by the Swiss press.

Although no negotiations took place in Moscow today, it was declared that a compromise might be reached whereby the U.S.S.R. will be given a "Gibraltar in the Baltic" in the form of the tiny Utoe Island, off the south-west coast of Finland. No Soviet military base in that case would be established on the Finnish mainland and Hangoe and the Aaland Islands would be retained by Finland, it was stated.

Difficulties were forecast in the path of such a solution as Utoe Island is close to Swedish coasts, and Stockholm would look with scant favour on the strategic isle's cession to Russia. Furthermore, Utoe commands the Aaland and Hangoe Islands. Regarded as "almost certain" was the cession of Rybachi Peninsula, with Petsamo harbour on the White Sea, in return for land on the Karelian Isthmus. This would be of the greatest importance as it would ensure the absolute security of Soviet naval bases in the White Sea, particularly Murmansk, and would cut off the sole remaining avenue of free Finnish communications with the rest of the world since Germany controls Baltic routes.—Havas.

Latest Soviet Demands Sent

Copenhagen, Nov. 6.

The "Poltiken" learns from Moscow that the Finnish delegation has sent the latest Soviet demands, which are less important than the previous demands, to Helsinki. Foreign observers in Moscow interpret as a favourable sign the fact that no Soviet paper referred to the violent editorial against Finland which appeared in the "Pravda" two days ago.—Havas.

Talks to End This Week

London, Nov. 6.

The Soviet Embassy in Berlin has informed the German Government that Moscow intends to conclude negotiations with Finland this week, the "News-Chronicle" reported today.

Diplomatic circles in Berlin, the paper added, are expecting a new Soviet push in the north if Finland yields or, if Finland resists, an extension of Soviet Russia's expansion to the south.

"Events in the Balkans, therefore, are being watched with bated breath," the paper said "Germany knows that her control either peacefully or by force of the supplies of this area is vital, but she dares not engage actively there for fear of Russia while at the same time she faces the possibility of losing almost everything through Soviet Russia's incursion or by the shrewd action of Signor Mussolini in snapping up the friendship of the Balkan states as fast as he can."

Berlin fully realizes, the paper added, "that the Soviet demands would be staggeringly and impossibly high."

The paper also said a new crisis in German Government circles should be expected "due to the immense illfeeling between Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, and nearly all his collaborators, whether in the Foreign Ministry, the Nazi Party, or the armed forces."—Havas.

Negotiations Progress Slowly

Stockholm, Nov. 6.

An official statement issued in Helsinki today says that the Finnish-Soviet negotiations in Moscow are proceeding normally. They are, however, it adds, progressing slowly.—Reuter.

Safe Deposit Made for Hospital's Radium

Tubing Sunk in Thames Gravel Under Building

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 6.

A safe deposit, 50 feet deep, in the Thames gravel under the Westminister Hospital is being constructed for the hospital's radium bombs and contents—six grammes of radium salts valued at between £30,000 and £40,000. Fifty feet of steel tubing, 15 inches in diameter, was sunk into the gravel during the week-end.

The Westminister Hospital's radium supply will be brought back from a similar well at the Royal Cancer Hospital, where it had been deposited since the outbreak of War.

In future, radium bombs will be deposited in the tube each night and in the event of air-raids. This will enable continuation of treatment by radium at Westminister Hospital during daylight hours.—Reuter.

Woodoil Cargoes in Hankow Released

American Representations Take Effect

Washington, Nov. 6.

The Japanese Embassy announced here yesterday that all American wood oil cargoes interned at Hankow had been released by Japanese authorities last week.

The wood oil cargoes, the announcement said, are now en route to Shanghai on Japanese vessels and will be trans-shipped to the United States from Shanghai.

The wood oil cargoes were released by the Japanese authorities at Hankow following protests from the United States Government on behalf of American paint manufacturers dependent on Chinese wood oil supplies.—United Press.

French in Action on The Western Front

Passed by French censors are these pictures of French activity in the Moselle River section. Upper picture shows French troops on watch across the Moselle River, the French-German frontier, and, below, a French howitzer in action.

Japanese-American Talks to Be Held in Shanghai

Minister-At-Large Will Confer With Local U.S. Consul-General, Tokyo States ; Amity Sought

Tokyo, Nov. 6.

THE Japanese Minister-at-Large in China, Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, will open conversations in Shanghai soon with the American Consul-General, Mr. C. E. Gauss, and other Third Power consular officials, the Japanese Foreign Office announced today.

Mr. Kato will arrive in Shanghai tomorrow to begin the talks which will parallel similar conversations in Tokyo, the Foreign Office spokesman said.

Informed quarters presumed the talks in Shanghai would centre round the establishment of the new Wang Chinig-wei régime in China and problems connected with Third Power interests in Japanese-occupied areas of China.

Referring to the conversations begun here last week between the Japanese Foreign Minister, Admiral K. Nomura, and the American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Grew, the Foreign Office spokesman said that "the establishment of the new government in China will restore peaceful conditions and remove some of the causes of friction with Third Powers."—United Press.

No "Threats" Made

Tokyo, Nov. 6.

Mr. Yakichiro Suma, spokesman for the Foreign Office, today denied that Mr Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador to Japan, had threatened Japan with "economic pressure" in his conference on Saturday with Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Foreign Minister.

Mr. Suma said he was surprised to read in newspapers this morning that the State Department at Washington had issued a formal statement denying reports from Tokyo that Mr. Grew had employed "threats."

The State Department, according to news dispatches from Washington, stated that Mr. Grew had telegraphed that his talk with Admiral Nomura was "objetcive" and that no threats of economic sanctions were made "either in substance or in tone."

The Japanese spokesman said that there was nothing to add to Saturday's communiqué issued by the Foreign Office. He reiterated that the conference was arranged only because Admiral Nomura wanted personally to hear Mr. Grew's views and opinions on current Japanese-American relations.

He pointed out that Saturday's discussion was conducted in an extremely friendly atmosphere and that no threats were employed by either Mr. Grew or Admiral Nomura.

Amicable Settlement Aimed At

Mr. Suma said that Mr. Grew was well versed in not only American views, but also the Japanese situation. The American Ambassador, the spokesman said, again expressed his desire to bring about an amicable settlement of the Japanese-American situation. Admiral Nomura expressed the same sentiments, he said.

Commenting on a statement on Saturday by Mr. Hachiro Arita, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, who stated that the time had not arrived for a settlement by Japan and America of general problems, the spokesman reiterated that the Japanese Government did not desire to have formal talks with the United States in the form of a Tokyo parley or a Washington conference at the present time.

"We expect the new Central Government of China to be organized before long," he commented, "and that will certainly clarify the situation in East Asia."

Asked if the establishment of the new Central Government in China would form the prerequisite for the opening of negotiations between Japan and third Powers, Mr. Suma shook his head negatively.

He admitted, however, that the establishment of the new Central Government would clarify the situation in several respects and that some pending questions would be solved at that time.

Changes Hoped For

"After all," the spokesman said, "most of the cases of ill-feeling harboured by the third Powers against Japan resulted from the large-scale hostilities now going on in China. Things will entirely change with the abnormal situation liquidated when the large-scale hostilities cease."

Questioned about the American Neutrality Act, Mr. Suma said that the measure apparently dealt with the European situation and would not affect the Far East.

Regarding the proposed Soviet-Japanese commercial pact, the spokesman said that the Japanese Government was prepared to negotiate with the Soviet Union for a settlement of pending questions, including the conclusion of a commercial treaty.

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Deputy Leader of British Labour Party Reiterates Purpose in War

Mr. Greenwood Declares Britain Must Restore Freedom to Germans and All Other Peoples

London, Nov. 6.

In a speech last night Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Deputy Leader of the Labour Party, said Great Britain had declared war with the firm purpose of ending forever the torture of other nations by dictatorship.

Although the decision involved great sacrifices, he said, a refusal would have meant the sacrifice of human freedom. Wastage of life and treasure was the price which had to be paid to rid the world of the scourge of inhuman dictatorship which was eating into the vitals of Christian civilisation.

Britain, Mr. Greenwood asserted, could not ignore the challenge, whether freedom or brute force should prevail. There was no doubt about the result, he declared. "But when the war is over, we shall see that there is freedom not only for ourselves but for the German people and all other peoples. It shall be a peace without rancour against other peoples, and without territorial or political ambitions, a peace worthy of the sacrifices which have been made."—Reuter.

U.S. Senator's Suggestion

Washington, Nov. 6.

Senator Edwin Johnson, Colorado Democrat, urged President Roosevelt in a nationwide broadcast last night to demand that Britain define her war objectives and then seek to negotiate peace in Europe. Senator Johnson said the President should seek a European peace "honestly arrived at with justice and equity as the guiding spirit."—United Press.

New U-Boat Sinks On Trial Trip

Zurich, Nov. 5.

Out on its first trial voyage, a new German submarine dived in Bremen harbour and failed to come up on October 4, it was belatedly reported here today.

When salvage crews finally refloated the U-boat, they found all its crew dead. Bodies of the men were cremated, it was added, and urns with the ashes were forwarded to the families eight days later. Great secrecy was maintained throughout.—Havas.

Viceroy Appeals to Indian People

Congress and Muslim Leaders Disagree and Stalemate Discussion

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

New Delhi, Nov. 6.

In a broadcast to the Indian people yesterday evening, the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, announced with profound regret that the conversations he inaugurated with representatives of the Indian Congress and the Moslem League had hitherto not achieved what he had hoped.

The country, he said, was entitled to know at a time of such gravity the nature of the proposition he had invited the two organizations to consider, and he would publish correspondence which would make the position perfectly clear.

After expressing the view that the consultative group he contemplated in his Declaration of last month held great possibilities for the future, the Viceroy appealed for the patience and goodwill of the Indian people and great political organizations in his efforts, which he proposed to continue, to reconcile differences and to achieve the result which all those who cared for India desired.—Reuter.

Disagreement Among Parties

London, Nov. 6.

The India Office issued a statement by the Viceroy and copies of correspondence with Congress and Moslem leaders.

The Viceroy's statement says that he discussed the position frankly with Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, and Mr. Mohammed Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, and begged them to discuss the provincial position among themselves with a view to putting forward in an agreement proposals which might be considered for some expansion of the Viceroy's council.

He is not prepared to accept this failure, the Viceroy adds, but proposes in due course to try ggain, in consultation with the leaders of great parties and the Princes, to see if there is still a possibility of securing unity.

Mr. Rajendra Prasad, in a letter to the Viceroy on November 3, reiterates the impossibility of Congress accepting the British policy as outlined in the Viceroy's declaration, or considering steps to further co-operation, unless the policy of the British Government is made clear in a declaration on lines suggested by Congress.

A letter to the Viceroy by the Moslem League leader, Mr. Jinnah, states that he had met the leaders of the Indian Congress, who informed him finally that they could not discuss any questions regarding the matters mentioned by the Viceroy relating to the provincial field or the centre until the British Government had complied with their demands as embodied in a resolution of the All-India Congress committeee. Hence, the letter adds, these two questions were not further discussed.—Reuter.

Norway Rejects German Note Over U.S. Ship's Release

Berlin Takes Serious View of Prize Crew Internment ; Norwegian Statement Explains Legal Basis of Action

Oslo, Nov. 5.

TO interview members of the crew aboard the American freighter City of Flint, released two days ago from German custody, Mrs. F. J. Harriman, American envoy to Norway, left tonight for Bergen, where the ship is berthed and where she is expected to stay for some days pending a decision on her future movements in making a run for British coasts or the United States. An unconfirmed report claimed tonight that the ship was being unloaded.

Without loss of time. Norway today replied rejecting the German protest forwarded yesterday against liberation of the American freighter. The contents of the Note were not published this evening but the Note itself was understood to have been handed over to the German Chargé d'Affaires here. A long statement on Norway's decision to set free the City of Flint was published today by the Foreign Ministry, which explained its action on the basis of international law and an agreement with Germany herself.

"When the City of Flint arrived at Tromso on October 20," the Foreign Ministry said, "she was authorised to remain in port 24 hours. The following day she therefore put out for Murmansk. After an exchange of communications with the German Chargé d'Affaires, the Foreign Ministry adopted Germany's point of view that there was no limit to the length of time that a ship "war prize" could navigate in neutral territorial waters as long as she did not stop in any port.

"On October 30, the City of Flint returned to Tromso, but without stopping, and to avoid any incidents, a Norwegian warship was instructed to accompany her during her voyage in Norwegian waters. The City of Flint next stopped south of Bergen and the captain of the German crew reported that one of his men was ill. He requested permission to stop at Haugesund to take on a physician.

Warship's Order Disobeyed

"The Norwegian warship," the Foreign Ministry continued, "thereupon immediately sent its doctor on board the City of Flint. This physician declared that the man reported ill suffered only from an insignificant injury to his leg. The warship therefore ordered the City of Flint not to anchor at Haugesund but the freighter did so despite this warning. Questioned on his action, the German commanding officer stated, 'I acted in accordance with orders from my Government.' He also stated that he wished to consult the German Consul.

"According to The Hague Rules of 1907, which were ratified by Germany and Norway and on which the German Chargé d'Affaires based certain of his views during the correspondence dealing with the City of Flint's first stay in Tromso, neutral powers must permit entry of vessels taken as prizes of war and compelled to call at one of their ports by bad weather or want of food or fuel. Accordingly (since the City of Flint did not fall in this category), the German prize crew was interned on board a Norwegian warship that night, while the City of Flint was released and left Haugesund the next morning.

No Valid Reason for Protest

"The same morning, November 4, the German Chargé d'Affaires handed over a protest to the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, which immediately answered that there was no valid reason to protest the action of the Norwegian authorities, who had acted in conformity with The Hague Rules.

"The German Government demanded that the City of Flint should be held back while the matter was discussed between itself and the Norwegian Government.

"The latter, however, saw no legal reason to do so and has explained the Norwegian viewpoint in a Note handed to the German Chargé d'Affaires today," the Foreign Ministry's explanatory statement concluded.—Havas.

Berlin Takes Series View

Berlin, Nov. 6.

Norway's rejection of Germany's protests against the release of the City of Flint "creates an entirely new situation' and a considerably more acute problem," Nazi political quarters said last night.

They considered the internment of the Nazi prize crew as particularly serious and hinted that, while Germany has so far made an effort to avoid dramatizing the City of Flint incident, they might now adopt new tactics.

Responsible German quarters said that the German Government had been informed that the City of Flint will immediately return to the United States with its cargo under the terms of the new Neutrality Act. They admitted that he Norwegian communique consituted "more or less a flat rejection" of the German protest. The Norwegians are still holding the German prize crew and diplomatic negotiations aimed at securing the release of the men are being conducted at present.—United Press.

Damages May Be Demanded

Copenagen, Nov. 6.

The Germans are disappointed and furious, and "feel anything but friendliness towards Norway," says the Berlin correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende," in commenting on Norway's action over the City of Flint. It is stated that Norway will probably be asked to pay damages because she "acted wrongly in setting the ship free."—Reuter.

Demands Said Made

Berne, Nov. 5.

Immediate liberation of the German prize crew by the Norwegian authori-

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Latest Exchange

The closing Interbank selling rates yesterday were as follows:

Sterling 5 3/32d. U.S.$ 9c.

LONDON METALS AND N.Y. CROSS RATE

London, Nov. 6.

Silver prices remained unchanged today, the quotations being:—

	Nov. 3	Nov. 6
London spot	23 1/16d.	23 1/16d.
„ forward	23d.	23d.
„ gold	168/–	168/–

London/New York:

	Nov. 3, close
One pound	U.S.$4.0200
One U.S. dollar	59.701d.
	Nov. 6, 1 p.m.
One pound U.S.$4.0200	$4.0400
One U.S. dollar 59.701d.	59.405d.

—Reuter.

Burgomaster Max Dies at 70

Brussels Mayor's Brave Stand in Face of German Invasion, 1914, Recalled

Brussels, Nov. 6.

Sir Adolphe Eugene Jean Henri Max, Burgomaster of Brussels, died here today at the age of 70. To friends and former foes alike, Sir Adolphe Max will always be remembered as "Burgomaster Max." As Mayor of Brussels during the Great War, he earned the admiration of the world and the respect even of his enemies, by his heroic stand against the invader.

At the first onrush of the Germans in 1914, he set about organizing committees to assist the war-stricken citizens and control the price of food. Ambulance posts were hastily improvised in schools and any other available buildings and Burgomaster Max personally intervened to stop German riots.

On August 17, he sent the municipal treasure to Antwerp and three days later drove in person with the white flag to Louvain to parley with the German vanguard and to prevent, if possible, a repetition of atrocities, such as had been committed in certain other towns and villages through which the invaders had passed.

Independence Maintained

Refusing to sacrifice his independence to the German Governor imposed on the capital during its occupation by the enemy, he maintained his position as Burgomaster. When General von Jarotsky, who first occupied Brussels, ordered six beds to be put in the Town Hall for the use of his staff, Burgomaster Max had another bed installed there for himself and resolutely refused to leave the building.

He endeavoured to keep up the courage of his compatriots by issuing posters contradicting the demoralizing ones published by the Germans and protested incessantly against the violation of the citizens' rights.

Burgomaser Max firmly declined to shake hands with the German General. He maintained his system for the circulation of provision tickets, and when a German officer threatened him, the Burgomaster had him punished.

When he left Brussels, General von Jarotsky expressed his regret at not having met Burgomaster Max in happier circumstances, because he would have been proud, he said, to have been able to call him his friend.

General von Jarotsky's place was taken by General von Luttwitz, who ordered all Belgian flags to be removed. Burgomaster Max thereupon issued a poster in which he described this as an injustice, but asked his citizens to accede, to prevent strife. "But," he added, "we will patiently await the hour of reparation." For this he was threatened with arrest, but it was not carried out. His freedom, however, was not long-lived.

Arrest and Escape

The City of Brussels had issued vouchers to an amount of twenty million francs for the purchase of food. The German governor, in spite of prior agreement, stopped the distribution of food rations, in order to obtain an extra tax of thirty million francs, whereupon Burgomaster Max warned all banks that the City no longer guaranteed its bonds. This time he was arrested. On September 26, 1914 he was sent first to Namur, whence he was later transferred to Celle-Schloss, Cologne, Glatz, Berlin and Goslar.

From Goslar he succeeded in escaping, on November 13, 1918, with the aid of a false passport, written by himself on a sheet of official notepaper from the Police Commissary's own office. He reached Brussels safely two days later and was given a delirious reception when he appeared in public on Sunday, November 16.

Burgomaster Max was born in Brussels on December 31, 1869. He was educated at the Athenée Royal de Bruxelles and at the University of Brussels, where he took his degree of Doctor of Law at the age of twenty. He then joined the staff of the newspaper "La Liberté" with M. Paul Hymans, and was one of the founders of the Jeune Garde de la Ligue Libérale Journaliste.

In 1894, he was elected a provincial councillor, and nine years later a municipal councillor of the city of Brussels. In 1908, he became Sheriff of Public Charities for Brussels and founded the Inter-Suburban Fund for the unemployed. In the following year, on the death of M. de Mot, he was elected Burgomaster of Brussels three weeks before his fortieth birthday.

Many Honours Bestowed

Directly after his return from imprisonment in Germany he was created a Grand-Officer of the Legion of Honour.

In 1920, he was honoured in England in various ways. He was awarded the Knight Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, given on honorary Doctor's degree at the University of Aberdeen, and made an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.

In 1921, he was awarded the Knight Grand Cross Order of the British Empire, and in 1924 he was made an Honorary Citizen of Edinburgh.

In addition to numerous other decorations from Poland, Japan, Italy, China, Panama, Spain, Holland and Denmark, he was elected, in 1934, a

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Japanese Planes Downed

Szechuen Reports Big Victory; Raids On Kowloon Border Successful

Chungking, Nov. 6.

LATEST official Chinese reports on the air battle fought over Chengtu on Saturday at noon claim that three Japanese bombers were shot down. One, it is stated, was brought down by anti-aircraft gun fire and the other two by Chinese fighting planes. These planes included a squadron leader's machine, it is claimed.

The bomber brought down by anti-aircraft fire crashed at Ruovang, nine miles from Chengtu. Of the two shot down by fighting-planes, one crashed at Jenshou, south of Chengtu, and another at Chungchiang, north-east of the city.

Japanese aircraft yesterday extensively bombed cities in Kwangsi and Hunan provinces.

About noon, according to reports received here, 36 planes attacked towns in west and south Hunan, including Chikiang, Lingling and Lengshuitang.

Later 17 Japanese aeroplanes, in two groups, bombed various cities in Kwangsi. The first group of ten planes raided Tuan, in central Kwangsi north of Nanning, while the second group, of seven aircraft, attacked Lungchow, near the Kwangsi-French Indo-China border, north of Chengnankwan.

After raiding Lungchow, the second group flew on to Pingtsiang, Yaikou, Kamo and other places near the French Indo-China border, sweeping the towns with heavy machine-gun fire.—Reuter.

Raids Near Kowloon Border

Hongkong, Nov. 6.

The Chinese port of Sha Ngchung near the Kowloon border, known to be a vital military supply base for Chinese troops, was bombed on Sunday by Japanese planes for the second time in three days.

Sha Ngchung is the terminus for a ferry boat service across Mirs Bay, starting from Taipo Harbour in Kowloon, connecting the city with the eastern coast of Kwangtung province, and forming an important base for the delivery of military supplies to Chinese troops.

Meanwhile, other Japanese air units staged raids on strategical Chinese points in Kwangsi and Hunan provinces Sunday morning.

According to reports from Kweilin, a squadron of Japanese aircraft bombed Tuan in West Kwangsi, while another air unit attacked Lungchow, an important Chinese point near French Indo-China. Later, strategical points along the border were bombed and machine-gunned. Those attacked included Pingsiang and Aikou.

Two large Japanese air forces also bombed strategical points in southwest Hunan province. While one group was bombing Chihkiang, another air unit was attacking Lingling and Liangshuitan and other points near by.—Domei.

Szechuen Damage Confirmed

Considerable damage was done to the Wenkiang and Fenghwang aerodromes in Chengtu, Szechuen province, where a number of grounded Chinese aircraft were destroyed in a large-scale raid by Japanese naval planes on Saturday, the Japanese China Seas Fleet command confirmed yesterday in a communiqué.

In an air battle that followed, the communique said, at least two and possibly seven Chinese planes were shot down. Two Japanese planes, the communiqué said, did not return to their base.

Bombs were showered on the northern and southern ends of the Fenghwang aerodrome and nine large Chinese planes and several smaller aircraft grounded at the airport were severely damaged by a squadron of Japanese naval craft under the command of Capt. Kikuji Okuda, the communiqué said.

The bombing was successful, the announcement said, in spite of a fierce burst of Chinese anti-aircraft fire.

While this raid was taking place, the announcement said, another squadron, under the command of Lieut.-Commander Motohachi Miyazaki, swooped down on the Wenkiang aerodrome. One Chinese plane grounded was set on fire and six others were damaged. A fire in a fuel godown was also started, it was stated.

Their objective completed, the Japanese air units then engaged 20 Chinese Soviet-built fighting planes in an air battle over Chengtu. Later, the Japanese raiders were challenged over Suining by six Chinese planes.

Wide Area Raided by Planes

Active over a wide area in Central and South China on Saturday and Sunday, Japanese naval aircraft demolished a large number of military establishments, according to a communique issued by the China Sea Fleet command yesterday.

In a combined reconnaissance and bombing flight in central and south Kiangsi, Saturday a naval air unit severely damaged air fields and warehouses in Kian and Kwangchang.

A large number of warehouses in the vicinity of Chiyang and Lingling, both in Hunan, were bombed Sunday. More than a dozen were set on fire. Another unit on the same day bombed godowns near Lengshuitan in central Hunan.

The airfield and hangars at Liuchow in central Kwangsi were badly damaged in a raid on Saturday. Japanese planes were attacked by anti-aircraft batteries there. Heavy damage was done to ten godowns and a large number of river boats at Yeungkong, Taao, Yutung and Pakhoi, all in Kwangtung Province.

Cotton Snatchers' Exchange Raided

Police Recover 26½ Bales In Szechuen Road Lane; Nine Chinese Arrested

Important ground in the battle of the Settlement Police to stamp out cotton stealing was won yesterday when detectives from Central Station raided a small godown where receivers had accumulated and packed about 2,500 lb. of cotton. The place, located in Lane 223, Szechuen Road, was marked on the outside with a bogus hong name. Within, the police discovered the large quantity of loose cotton, packed in bales. There were 26 full bales and a half-bale, ready for shipment to the big dealers.

The detectives, working under the direction of Sub-Insp. R. M. Moir, arrested those in the "godown" and rounded up other suspected members of the gang. Altogether seven men and two women, all Chinese, were taken into custody and conveyed to Central Police Station for questioning. It is expected that most of the suspects will be brought before the First Special District Court today.

Cotton snatching on The Bund and in the downtown district generally has been a constant evil since the 1937 hostilities caused the Eastern areas to be closed. Recently, with the rise in cotton prices, the practice has assumed gigantic proportions. Cotton is snatched in handfuls by loafers, beggars and children and carried, concealed in clothing, in bundles and in bedding, to receivers who then make up bales for sale to unsuspecting merchants.

The value of yesterday's seizure was estimated at approximately $2,250.

Norway Rejects German Note Ocer U.S. Ship's Release

(Continued from page 7)

ties was reported today to have been demanded by Berlin. The Berlin correspondent of the "Basler Nachrichten," responsible for this report, added that the German envoy in Oslo had already protested against the juridical attitude Norway had adopted toward Germany's claim that exception should be made in the City of Flint's case since the German officer commanding her had put into Haugesund only "because one of the American sailors was ill."—Havas.

Americans Face New Dangers

Bergen, Nov. 6.

The City of Flint faced new dangers if she ventures on the high seas. The United States Line agent here, on behalf of the owners of the ship, telephoned to London last night, reporting that "all is well" aboard the American ship but failed to indicate if she would sail for England or directly to the United States. It was generally believed the ship would sail today or tomorrow. The growing conviction here was that the ship would discharge its cargo here and sell it in public auction before sailing directly for the United States without cargo.

The disposition of the ship is expected to be made known after the American envoy to Norway, Mrs. Florence J. Harriman, arrives here today to take charge of the case.

Members of the American crew of the City of Flint, in a message to the United Press early today, said they saw the German liner Bremen in the Russian port of Murmansk during the five days they were held in the Arctic port.

They said the German luxury liner, which escaped the British blockade shortly after the outbreak of the war in a race to reach a neutral port from New York, was smeared with gray paint. The unsigned note bearing this information was sent ashore in answer to a United Press request. The note said: "Thanks for messages from our families. Say we are well. We saw lots of ships at Murmansk. The Bremen is there."—United Press.

Haichow Salt Fields to Be Surveyed

Tokyo, No. 6.

Surveys of the vast salt fields at Haichow, near the eastern extremity of the Lunghai Railway, will be undertaken this winter by the Central China Salt Manufacturing Company, a Sino-Japanese firm, in preparation for the exploitation of the salt beds beginning in May 1940, Domei learned here today.

The salt firm, capitalized at Y.5,000,000, recently completed the necessary negotiations with the various authorities in Haichow.—Domei.

Herr Von Papen Returns To Ankara Post

Belgrade, Nov. 6.

Herr Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, arrived here yesterday en route to Ankara via Sofia, after leaving Berlin suddenly last week.

Herr von Papen left Ankara when the Anglo-Franco-Turkish pact was signed and returned to Berlin, where he conferred with Chancellor Adolf Hitler and other Government leaders.—United Press.

Anti-Hungarian Posters In Vienna

Budapest, Nov. 6.

Posters appeared in the streets of Vienna today, depicting a German soldier holding a single piece of bread and a Hungarian girl with a basket full of loaves. The slogan underneath read: "How long can we endure this?"—Reuter.

Manchoukuo Record Coal Output

Changchun, Nov. 6.

A new daily production record was established at the Fuhsin coal mine in Manchoukuo on October 16, it was learned today. On that day production totaled 10,000 tons in the mine, one of the most fertile and easily-mined coal deposits owned by the Manchuria Coal Mining Company.

If this record is maintained, yearly production would increase 1,500,000 tons, and the yearly production of 3,000,000 tons assigned to the mine by the company for 1941 would be realized.—Domei.

China Clipper Arrives In Manila Today

Manila, Nov. 6.

The China Clipper arrives here tomorrow and leaves for San Francisco on Saturday, arriving there on November 16, Manila time. The California Clipper arrives here on November 13 and the Philippine Clipper on November 20.—United Press.

Final Evidence In Kelly Case

Court Commissioner Hears Last Defence Witness in Action Against S.M.C.

Insp. W. H. Widdowson, Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner in Charge of Divisions, was a witness yesterday afternoon when final evidence was taken in the Court of Consuls in the suit of former Det. Sergt. Patrick J. Kelly against the Shanghai Municipal Council. Mr. Kelly, who was dismissed from the force, contends that he was wrongfully discharged and that the S.M.C. should pay him about £500 as due him under the Police superannuation scheme, $3,546 representing six months' pay, money for the journey of his wife and two children to England, court fees, and $500.

The case is being heard by a Court composed of Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, American Consul-General, presiding; Sir Herbert Phillips, H. M. Consul-General, and Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General. Mr. R. T. Bryan, jun., Municipal Advocate, represented the S.M.C., and Mr. H. A. Reeks the petitioner. Mr. E. A. Long, sitting as Commissioner of the Court, took evidence yesterday.

Evidence given by Insp. Widdowson was mainly concerned with Mr. Kelly's statement that he had been coerced into making a certain petition to the Commissioner of Police. Witness detailed the circumstances which led to this petition being submitted, covering conversations he had with Mr. Kelly on May 4, 5 and 6 of this year, when Kelly saw him about financial matters in connection with the detective-sergeant's dismissal from the force. Insp. Widdowson said that he told petitioner during those interviews that he thought he (the petitioner) was entitled only to his own contributions to the superannuation fund but that the S.M.C. most likely would be prepared to add to this amount owing to Kelly's having a family to support.

Petition to Commissioner

Insp. Widdowson said he advised petitioner that the Commissioner of Police was not inclined to change his mind about the dismissal, but that he might be ready to help the ex-sergeant get a better financial treatment on leaving. The making of a petition to the Commissioner was then discussed, and Kelly prepared a letter which, however, did not meet Insp. Widowson"s requirements for a petition, witness said, as it did not actually plead.

Insp. Widdowson said he showed Kelly's proposed letter to Capt. H. M. Smyth, Deputy Commissioner, and that Capt. Smyth agreed that it was not the right kind of communication in the circumstances. With Insp. Widdowson's assistance, Sergeant Kelly then prepared a petition. The draft which Insp. Widdowson gave the petitioner at the time was shown in Court yesterday and identified by the witness.

"Police Guide" Amendments

Mr. Bryan, the Municipal Advocate, examined the witness at some length about the Police Guide and Regulations, prepared by witness for the use of members of the force. Ins. Widdowson explained that amendments are made to this work from time to time, but that the disciplinary rules contained have not been amended in recent years, nor have there been changes in the rules governing the making out of crime diaries by detectives, during the last several years.

Burgomaster Max Dies at 70

(Continued from page 7)

member of the French Academy of Fine Arts as "the man who unites with the highest qualities of the administrator the virtues of the citizen and the strength of soul of the hero."

Burgomaster Max was beloved not only for his indomitable courage, but also for his kindliness and tact.

Short, with a small grey beard, high forehead and piercing eyes, he endeared himself to all who knew him. He was almost invariably dressed in black or dark grey and wore no decorations unless in full uniform. The short, quick steps with which he moved gave him an air of self-confidence and assurance.

Post-War Administration

Nor did his reputation for decisive action end with the War. As Burgomaster he was responsible for order in the streets. When, in 1933, after he had forbidden all processions unless they received his authority, a body of Socialist Burgomasters from other Belgian towns visited Brussels and began to march through the streets as a delegation to one of the ministries. Burgomaster Max ordered the police to break up the procession.

Later, in the same year, when the famous Pauwells police bribery scandal was discovered and the Chief Police Commissioners of Brussels and Louvain were found to be implicated, Burgomaster Max immediately took over the duties of these officials himself and saw that the whole matter was cleared up.

Burgomaster Max used personally to take part in all the celebrations of ancient guilds, clubs, and societies of which he was president. He also regularly opened the annual Kermesse, a Carnival Fair, and he never failed to claim his privilege of embracing the "Queen of the Fête" and drinking the health of his devoted citizens.

He never married.

One of the main boulevards of Brussels has been named after him to perpetuate his name forever.—Reuter.

Major-Gen. Piggott Leaves Tokyo

Tokyo, Nov. 6.

Major-Gen. F. S. G. Piggott, former British Military Attache here, accompanied by his wife left Tokyo this afternoon for Yokohama, whence he will sail tomorrow for England. He has resided intermittently in Japan for 50 years.

"I am determined to do what I can to improve relations between Japan and Britain," Maj.-Gen. Piggott told newsmen. "I will try to make Britain understand the true conditions in this country.

"Japan is a second home to me. I have passed the greater part of my military life here. And I am grateful from the bottom of my heart for the kindness of the Japanese which I enjoyed during this long period."—Domei.

Viscount Halifax To Broadcast

Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, will broadcast on "Our Cause Now, and After" tonight from London. Viscount Halifax will speak at 8.15 p.m. G.M.T. over the B.B.C. (Shanghai time 4.15 a.m. Wednesday) and there will be rebroadcasts at 00.15 a.m., 6 a.m. and 12 noon G.M.T., or Shanghai time 8.15 a.m. 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. tomorrow, Wednesday.

West Front Artillery Activity Develops

(Continued from page 7)

the systematic shelling, it was estimated that the Germans fired 150 shells

M. Charles Morice, writing in the "Petit Parisien," said the salients are now constantly under fire of the Saarbruecken batteries westward to Ottenhausen. Since the evacuation of the Warndt Forest, the Forbach and Spicheren regions were formerly strong defensive positions, he said. Now, they have become rather a source of weakness, he declared.

A French war communiqué issued last night said the West Front was calm throughout Saturday night with "reciprocal artillery action in the region of East Blies River." A later communiqué referring to yesterday's activities, said simply, "Quiet day."—United Press.

Germans Claim French Plan

Berlin, Nov. 6.

A High Command communique issued today states: "There was further reconnaissance activity in some sectors of the Western Front, but less artillery activity. A French aeroplane was brought down by a German fighter near Saarburg."—Reuter.

More Artillery Activity

Paris, Nov. 6.

Local arillery activity occurred at several points on the Western Front, says a military communique issued here dealing with operations during the past 24 hours.—Reuter.

Nazi Planes Raid N. France

Paris, Nov. 6.

The Tourcoing-Roubaix district in Northern France, famous for its textile industry, was raided by three German scouting planes yesterday. An alarm was sounded immediately by hundreds of sirens built near most of the textile plants of the districts. Anti-aircraft batteries immediately went into action and compelled the raiders to turn tail. The retreating planes flew towards the Belgian border.

Semi-official reports from the front stated that quiet prevailed throughout yesterday and that only aerial activity was noticeable, with both Allied and German planes effecting reconnaissance flights, taking advantage of a clearer sky. During the night, the Germans made several raids on French advanced positions but, were repulsed with losses.—Havas.

Japanese-American Talks To Be Held in Shanghai

(Continued from page 7)

The spokesman also said that the Japanese and Manchoukuo delegates to the China conference had been selected, but it was not opportune at this time to announce their names or the date of the opening of the meeting.—Domei.

American Pressure on Japan

Washington, Nov. 6.

American diplomatic weight in the Far East which, like that of Russia, has increased as a result of the European war and it may prove to be a decisive factor in obtaining from Japan one of two possible settlements, the Foreign Policy Association said today in a special bulletin.

Explaining the negotiations started by Mr. Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador to Tokyo, the Foreign Policy association says the question is whether the United States will insist on the settlement of large problems, involving Japan's expansion problems.

There are two main alternatives, the F.P.A. bulletin said. They are, the bulletin continued "restoration of China's territorial integrity and the 'open door' or limited concessions to Western nationals and interests within the framework of Japan's 'new order in East Asia'."

The first, it said, contains the possibility of a settlement of the hostilities which "might be expected to achieve some degree of stability."

The second alternative, it added, possessed the danger that the hostilities might be "prolonged indefinitely, with China turning exclusively to the Soviet Union for means of continued resistance while the Western interests will be accorded undoubtedly a temporary lease on life in Japanese-controlled areas."

The bulletin touched on the possibility of United States economic retaliation. The abrogation of the Japanese-American commercial treaty has "freed the hands of the United States and gave it the requisite power to impose drastic economic penalties to defend American interests," it explained.—United Press.

Americans to Supply Poppies In Hongkong

Hongkong, Nov. 6.

The American community here today made a gesture of goodwill toward Britain when a decision was made to underwrite the entire cost of the local manufacture of poppies which will be sold on Armistice Day to aid disabled British soldiers. Owing to the European war, regulation cloth poppies ordered from England for sale on Armistice Day have been delayed. So that poppies may be had here on Armistice Day Americans of Hongkong decided to contribute a sum to underwrite the cost of making the poppies locally.—United Press.

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Jews May Be Sent Out of Poland

German Press Comment Hints Mass Expulsion

Berlin, Nov. 6.

The eventual expulsion of all Jews from the German-controlled area of Poland was indicated today by the newspaper "National Zeitung" which revealed that Nazi authorities in Poland took a complete census of Warsaw Jews on October 29. The journal believes this action points to expulsion of Jews from the future Nazi-founded Polish state.

The "National Zeitung" stated that "when the results of the census become known, giving a valuable estimate of the total number of Jews in the territory of the German sphere of influence in Poland, it will be possible to make further decisions which, it can be assumed, will lead to the separation of Poland and the Jews. The days of the Warsaw ghetto, which has been a stumbling block to Germans and Poles alike, will then be numbered."

The newspaper, which claims that Polish Jews are Germany's declared enemies, "and will be treated as such," declared that between 50 and 100 Jews were arrested by the German police for "profiteering" during the early days of the Nazi occupation. This number would have been higher "if the Reich authorities had not been occupied with more important matters."—United Press.

Sweden Indignant at German Decision

Three-Mile Territorial Waters Limit Illegal

Stockholm, Nov. 6.

The Reich's decision to consider Swedish territorial waters as extending only three miles from the Swedish coast roused general protest in the Swedish press. All papers recall that official Swedish territorial waters extend four miles from the coast since 1779 when the special conditions of the Swedish coast were recognized by all Sweden's neighbours. The geographical structure of the Swedish coasts makes it impossible for larger vessels to navigate within three miles of the land.

The newspapers "Dagens Nyheter" and "Svenska Dagbladet" recalled today that, during the Great War, Germany respected the 1779 Convention, and the "Dagens Nyheter" pointed out that the present attitude of the Reich is in contradiction to the formal assurances of Grand-Admiral Erich Von Raeder and Fieldmarshal Hermann Goering that Germany is determined to respect the trade rights of all Scandinavian countries.

Germany's move is considered all the more regrettable as trade negotiations have just started between the two countries.—Havas.

Golf Championships

The secretary of the Hungjao Golf Club announces that the "B" Championships have been extended until Monday, on the occasion of Sun Yat-sen's birthday.

The following is the result of the "A" Class Club Championship played at Seekingjao:—

J. S. MacDonald	79	79	158
G. D. Nicholl	80	83	163
H. T. Dwyer	83	78	161
L. D. Carson	79	85	164
T. S. M. Terrace	84	81	165
W. H. C. Huggett	88	77	165
J. Stevenson	83	83	166
T. R. Chassels	80	86	166
L. Saphiere	81	85	166
J. A. Grubb	85	83	168
C. H. Hopkins	81	87	168
A. Pratt	80	88	168
B. J. Wall	86	83	169
L. L. Farnsworth	81	90	171
J. C. Dickson	89	82	171
W. R. McCutcheon	84	88	172
D. R. Glass	83	81	174
T. S. Parry	88	86	174
A. Henderson	91	87	178
T. C. G. Pearson	94	88	182
H. R. Malcolm	88	95	183
R. D. Bell	94	89	183
K. E. Graham	92	92	184
K. B. Hill	86	99	185
A. Germ	90	95	185
C. E. M. Thomson	89	97	186

The following is the result of the "B" Class Club Championship played at Seekingjao:—

W. W. Jourdin	89	91	180
C. Appelboom	92	91	183
F. R. Smith	89	97	186
J. S. King	91	97	188
J. K. Ewing	91	97	188
F. C. B. Black	95	95	190
H. N. Wienberg	90	102	192
R. MacFarlane	100	95	195
J. B. Martin	97	99	196
A. L. Piper	96	101	197
F. R. Engdahl	101	97	198
A. M. Dixon	100	100	200
O. F. Brooks	104	96	200
L. A. McCants	109	93	202
S. C. Smith	101	103	204
G. D. LaMont	104	103	207
W. J. Brown	98	110	208
W. A. McDonald	103	105	208
D. MacFarlane	115	101	216
H. W. Snow	111	108	219
L. R. Schinazi	109	120	229

The November Monthly Cup will be played for on Saturday and Sunday, at Seekingjao.—Conditions 18 Holes, Medal, "A" Class Scr. to 12, "B" Class 13 to 24.

Japan-Soviet Negotiations

Tokyo, Nov. 6.

The Japanese Government was prepared to negotiate with the Soviet Government for the settlement of pending questions, including the conclusion of a commercial treaty, the Foreign Office spokesman stated today.

Regarding the China conference, the spokesman said the Japanese and Manchoukuo delegates to meet the Soviet Union representatives had been selected.—Reuter.

Hitler Prefers to Yield To Stalin than Allies

Dissatisfaction with Fuehrer's Policy Said Rife

Paris, Nov. 6.

Herr Hitler will accept every condition demanded by M. Josef Stalin, the Soviet dictator, rather than yield before the Western Powers.

This, according to a French press message from the German frontier, is the prevailing view in Berlin, where dissatisfaction with the Reichsfuehrer's pro-Russian policy is said to be rife. While Russia is going ahead in Scandinavia, Germany is reported to be feverishly negotiating in Moscow.

To silence all opposition to his Russian policy, Herr Hitler is stated to have approved the formation of a super-Gestapo to watch over the Gestapo itself. It is stated that the new organization will consist of 120 officials, whose names will be kept secret. They will be given full powers, including the right to authorize assassinations, and will be only responsible to Herr Himmler, chief of the Gestapo, himself.

It is reported from many quarters that charges have been made against Nazis who have not succeeded in dropping their anti-Bolshevik opinions quickly enough.—Reuter.

Veteran American Newsman Here

Mr. Hardy T. Brundidge, staff writer and veteran reporter of the St. Louis "Star-Times," arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon in the D.K.K. ss. Tsingtao Maru in the course of an extensive tour of China. He was accompanied by Mrs. Brundidge.

Having left St. Louis on September 1, Mr. and Mrs. Brundidge have so far visited Japan, Manchoukuo and North China. His future plans, Mr. Brundidge said, when interviewed at the Cathay Hotel where he is staying, were indefinite, although he expected to proceed to Nanking tomorrow.

Australian Infantry Reorganized

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Melbourne, Nov. 6.

Brigadier G. A. Street, Minister of Defence, announces today that Australia is recognizing her infantry on the lines of the new system adopted by the British infantry. According to this system, sectional platoons, equipped with light machine-guns and forming threes instead of fours, will be instituted.—Reuter.

261,210 Japanese Living in China

Tokyo, Nov. 6.

Japanese residing in occupied areas in China numbered 261,210 on October 1, according to the first census taken by the Asia Development Board in cooperation with its branch offices and the Japanese Consulates.—Domei.

Japan's Wheat Harvest

Tokyo, Nov. 6.

Harvest of wheat throughout the country this year totalled 12,113,,058 koku, including 349,884 koku in the Hokkaido, showing an increase of 3,141,000 koku compared to the previous year and of 211,700 koku compared to the actual harvest for 1937 of 9,996,058 koku, which was the highest recorded in past years, the Ministry of Agriculture announced today. A koku is equal to about five bushels.—Domei.

AFTER FEVER CARE

During fever, the whole system including the digestive organs is undermined and weakened. Convalescence will be hastened if tissue can be quickly rebuilt and strength restored by building up reserves. The patient must be encouraged to take as much nourishing food as the capacity of the weakened digestive organs will allow. Doctors all over the world have found that Horlicks supplies the right kind of nourishment in an easily digested form. Furthermore, it is palatable and helps to stimulate the appetite. Get Horlicks to-day, at your store. In an amazingly short time you will be up and strong again, full of vigour and vitality.—Advt.
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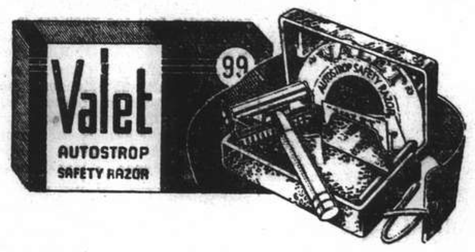


WHY YOU SHOULD BUY A VALET AUTOSTROP RAZOR
You can strop the blades yourself and obtain more shaves per blade than from double-edge blades. The NEW Valet 99 Set illustrated above consists of an improved Valet self-stropping razor, strop and three blades in a hygienic-moulded case. It is a bargain.
H-1

SMOKE Genuine C. INGENOHL "LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE" CIGARS

GLAMOUR GOWNS (Reg. U.S.A.)
SALE
Just Arrived
New Stock of Woollen Suits, Coats and Dresses at reduced prices. Also American and French materials.
GLAMOUR GOWNS
1158 Avenue Joffre Telephone 77672
12250

FOR SALE
STEAM BOILERS

Various types and sizes, suitable for Industrial Enterprises and Buildings. Also one Marine Water Tube boiler made by Yarrow, Ltd.
Boiler Tubes
Also One Vertical Steam Engine 8 I.H.P. and 7½ KW power set consisting of 10 BHP Diesel and 7½ KW generator.
MECHANICAL STOKERS (Coal Savers)
all sizes in stock.
CHEMICALS FOR BOILER CLEANING
Asia Engineering & Iron Works
CARL A. BAUMAN, PROPRIETOR
133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone 12770

FROM DAY TO DAY

THE French Club has arranged the following programme for tomorrow's dinner dance:—

Mazurka ..... Niha Kojevnikoff
"Play of the Waves" ..... Largo Trio
Blues ..... Alla Toomanova
Hindu Dance ..... Nina Kojevnikoff
Sailor Dance ..... Largo Trio

DR. Victor Hanson of the University of Shanghai will be the speaker at this week's Rotary meeting, Thursday, November 9, at 12.15 p.m., at the Metropole Hotel, 1st Floor. "Geographical factor in International politics" will be the subject of his address.

DR. Fanny G. Halpern, the well-known local psychiatrist, returned to Shanghai on Friday last from a trip to Great Britain, America and Canada, in which countries she visited many of the leading centres and studied the latest developments in psychiatry and neurology.

DR. Kurt Marx, Secretary of the European Jewish Refugee committee, is leaving Shanghai for Manila by ss. President Coolidge tomorrow. He has been invited by the Jewish Refugee Committee in Manila to discuss matters of mutual interest especially in connection with the plans for a colony for 10,000 settlers in Mindanao. Dr. Marx will be away at least four weeks.

WITH reference to the facilities for vaccination against smallpox available at the several District Branch Health Offices, the attention of the public is invited to the fact that with effect from Wednesday, November 15, the facilities now available at Hongkew Market will be transferred to No. 1 Northern Branch Health Office, 130 Haining Road, Telephone 43086, from 2 to 5 p.m. daily (Saturday and Sunday afternoons excepted).

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending November 4, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession were—Foreigners one and Chinese 180. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Chinese, tuberculosis 12; dysentery 7; typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 4; cerebrospinal meningitis 3; beri-beri 3; cholera 2; diphtheria 2 and pneumonia, measles 1 each.

THE Brecknockshire Agricultural Society, which claims to be the oldest in the United Kingdom, held its 184th annual show at Brecon last month. Hereford cattle formed a specially fine class. In the light horse section, Mr. J. E. Jones of Hereford, was successful with China Cock, with which he has now won 350 prizes. Only one woman exhibited and she won the Cooper Cup for the best pen of three ewes and ram of lowland breed.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight, November 4, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement were—Foreigners 10 and Chinese 648. Deaths from notifiable disases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 3; typhoid fever 2, Chinese, tuberculosis 38; typhoid fever 27; dysentery 12; malaria 5; diphtheria 3 and cerebrospinal fever, beri-beri, choleraic diarrhoea 1 each.

A FIRM of house agents managing a good deal of small house property in the East End of London have had an offer from a lady of 70 to take one of those houses whose tenants have evacuated themselves from what is generally regarded as a danger zone. She paid a visit to the firm to explain that she had always lived in the country, and now would like to come to London. She added: "I heard so much about air raids over London in the last war that this time I am determined to see for myself."

BOY Scouts are holding a Jamboree and competition for the Rotary Shield, at Kiaochow Park at 2 p.m. tomorrow following an inspection by Major General Keith Simmons. A record number of eleven teams are taking part and the events of the afternoon are as follows—First Aid, Cooking, Kim's game, Trestle making, Knotting Relay Race, Drill Down (O'Grady). Part of the competition consists of a 24-hour camp which has already been completed. Twenty per cent. of the marks are given for the camping and twenty per cent. for the First Aid and Knotting Relay items, the other events receive ten per cent. each.

THE General Council of the Bar have put barristers on their honour to see that all colleagues on war service receive their practice back at the end of the war. A further resolution was adopted by the Council that it shall be "a point of honour that a barrister shall share fees if he does work for a colleague on war service "One of the strictest rules will be broken by returning barristers at the end of the conflict, when they will be allowed to notify former clients they are again in practice. At the moment no barrister is allowed to approach a client in this way, as it is classed as "touting for business." These rules will apply equally to King's Counsel and juniors.

A PICTURE by Leonardo da Vinci, "The Madonna of the Cat" believed for centuries to have been lost, has been found in a private house at Savona, Italy. Signor Carlo Noya, a business man of Savona, visited an exhibition of da Vinci paintings and was struck by the familiarity of the pictures of the Madonna. A few days after returning home he was in an attic he noticed a painting covered with dust. Suddenly it reminded him of what he had seen at Milan. He consulted experts who were convinced of the genuineness of the painting. It has now been restored and will be exhibited at the da Vinci show. Nobody knows how it came to be in the attic or how it came into his family.

ACCORDING to Dr. Robert Broom, the anthropologist, speaking at Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg, evolution has virtually ended. Except for slight modifications to existing species, he said, there had not been a single new mammalian order for a very considerable time. He believed that evolution really ended when man appeared. Dr. Broom said that, if this view were correct, it showed that some intelligent guiding power was behind creation, and that man was created for some purpose. Evolution which in the end had always been right, could not be explained unless it were admitted that there was some power of this kind.

German Wins Suit In H.M. Court

Sausage Expert Awarded Judgment in Claim of $500 Against Briton

Judgment with costs was awarded Mr. Rudolph Beer, German citizen and certified master of sausage-making and butchery, plaintiff in a civil suit against Mr. Jack Weidman, British owner of the European Sausage Factory and Butchery at 129-131 Avenue Haig, by Assistant Judge P. Grant Jones in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday morning. The defendant was granted a stay of execution of one month.

In entering judgment the Judge ruled that the evidence of the plaintiff and his witness, Mr. Schwarcz, was to the effect that on May 31 the defendant told Schwarcz that he wanted to borrow $500 from the plaintiff to pay some bills and would refund it when his customers paid their monthly accounts. The same evening Schwarcz went to the plaintiff's apartment and put the defendant's request before him. After some demur the plaintiff agreed to lend the money and handed to Schwarcz a savings-bank book of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank with authority to withdraw the $500 for the defendant and an additional sum of $200 for the plaintiff himself.

Schwarcz withdrew the $700, handed $200 to the plaintiff and $500 to the defendant. He got no receipt from the defendant for the $500, he said, because he thought that the parties were to become partners. When the plaintiff subsequently asked for the return of his money the defendant refused it on the ground that the plaintiff had not carried out the partnership agreement and had refused to install his machinery in the sausage factory.

Funds Exhausted

The defendant's version of this transaction was that, his own funds exhausted, he applied to the plaintiff to help him with the enlargement of the factory in order to accommodate the new machinery. The contractor's receipted bill for this work and a few other items, dated June 12, gave the cost at $500. When the work was completed, however, the plaintiff refused to install his machinery. When the defendant asked him why he had put the defendant to all this expense if he did not intend to abide by his agreement, the plaintiff simply walked out of the factory. He returned a few days later, however, and asked to be employed on a salary basis.

The Judge said that both parties were handicapped from the outset by their inability to understand each other's language and driven thereby to rely on interpretation, which, he said, was a sorry substitute for direct speech. The subsequent employment of the plaintiff in the factory after he had left the premises, the Judge declared, would seem to indicate that the project of partnership had been mutually abandoned.

His Lordship said that he was satisfied that, whatever intention the defendant had at the date of the loan and however he subsequently applied it, the loan was in fact made in the circumstances and on the conditions related by Schwarcz and the plaintiff. The Judge further stated that if the defendant had a grievance arising out of a breach of their agreement for a partnership he must seek redress in the Courts of the jurisdiction to which the plaintiff, as a German citizen is amenable.

The complete text of the judgment will be published in the "North-China Herald" on November 15.

Seaforth Highlander Inquest Opened

Sergeant Identifies Body Of Dead Lance Corporal

The inquest into the death of Lance Corporal James Davies, Seaforth Highlander who was fatally shot while on duty at "E" Blockhouse at North Thibet and Kaifeng Roads on Saturday night, was opened by H.M. Coroner, Mr. C. H. Haines, at 10.45 yesterday morning at the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Evidence of identification was taken with Lance Sergeant J. G. McNaughton of the First Battalion. The Seaforth Highlanders, identifying the body of the deceased. The inquest was then adjourned until a date to be specified later.

Lance-Corporal Davies met his death by a bullet fired from an army service rifle while he was inspecting a sentry on duty at "E" Blockhouse. The shot appeared to have been fired from a distance of six or seven yards and the impact of the bullet blew away the back of the deceased's head. Private Eckford, another member of the Seaforths who was also on duty at "E" Blockhouse, was arrested by the British military authorities immediately following the shooting and is still being held in custody.

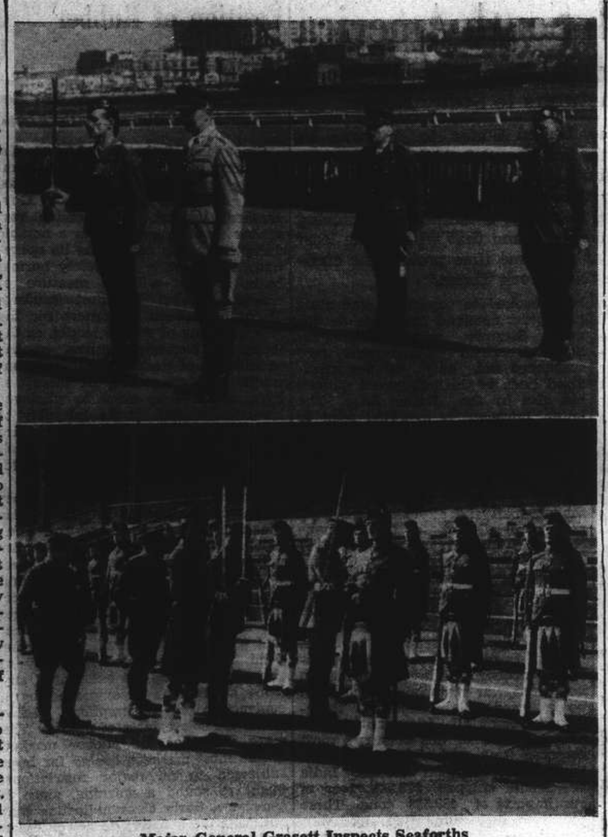
No Disagreement in Yunnan

Rift Between Gen. Chiang And Gov. Lung Denied

Japanese reports to the effect that General Chiang Kai-shek is in dispute with General Lung Yung, Governor of Yunnan alleging that Gen. Chiang wants to send some central troops to the latter's province and to mobilize more provincial troops to the front were denied yesterday by Chungking.

Chungking reports published by the press quoted a high Chinese official as saying that Governor Lung had shown his strong anti-Japanese feelings in the past by deeds and that there had not been any rupture between the Generalissimo and General Lung. He asserted that the Government would not send the 26th Army Corps to Yunnan as has been reported. He explained that members of the corps were fighting at the front.

The denial served to clarify the situation which was made unclear recently by many reports published by Japanese newspapers in Shanghai. In a recent issue, the "Sin Shun Pao" gave the most prominent place to the story about the alleged disagreement between the Chinese military leaders asserting that the generalissimo was extending his influence to Yunnan. The report was also once broadcast over the air.



Major-General Grasett Inspects Seaforths

Major-General A. E. Grasett, General Officer Commanding the British Troops in China, inspected the Seaforths yesterday at the Racecourse. Major-General Grasett is seen, above, with Lieut.-Col. Wolfe Murray, Major-General F. K. Simmons, and Major B. H. Ashmore, and, below, he is seen making the inspection.

Japanese Admiral Meets Press

Idzumo Scene of Press Conference Held by Adm. Oikawa on Flagship

Admiral K. Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Sea Fleet, gave an interview to foreign correspondents and members of the local press on board the flagship Idzumo at 2 p.m. yesterday. During the conference Admiral Oikawa answered questions which had been submitted to him in writing last Saturday.

In answer to a query as to whether the Pacific naval forces of the Soviet Government could threaten Japan, Admiral Oikawa replied that the question was evidently based on a premise of war and that he would like to refrain from answering a question based on such a premise. Another question asked the possibility of reported improved Japanese-Soviet relations leading to a non-aggression treaty between the two countries. To this the Admiral replied that negotiations for the improvement of relations between Japan and the Soviet were being conducted in Tokyo now. It was difficult to state how far these negotiations had progressed but it was unlikely that they would advance to a non-aggression treaty.

Foreign Vessels Detained

Regarding the vessels detained by the Japanese Navy a correspondent asked what argument would lead to their release. Admiral Oikawa replied that if the transfer of vessels has been *bona fide* and carried out legally there would be no objection to their release. In answer to a question as to whether the vessels were the property of the Japanese Navy, the "Special Municipality" or the Provisional Government, the Admiral said that all vessels owned by the Chungking government were considered enemy property.

"Does the Admiral believe that there is any relation between the increase of strength of the United States Navy in Manila and the exposition the "New Order in East Asia" delivered by Mr. Joseph C. Grew, U. S. Ambassador to Japan?" was another question put to the Admiral.

"The action taken by the U. S. Navy is to patrol American territory and protect American lives and property. I do not wish to regard it as a threat to Japan," answered the Admiral.

Another question stated that according to foreign military circles the Japanese Naval Air Force, after two years in China, were finding difficulty in obtaining replacements and supplies of bombs to the extent that such supplies were made from day to day. To this the Admiral replied that there was no truth in the rumour and that, in fact, the opposite prevailed.

Following the answering of the questions tendered to the Admiral an informal conversation took place among the assembled press-men and the Admiral. Admiral Oikawa revealed that he had sailed in the Idzumo in 1903 as an ensign, his first assignment after receiving his commission.

Author of Extortion Plot Sentenced

Charged with extortion in which he made the manager of the Hung Chong Jen Provision Shop at 115 Hupeh Road his victim, a youth named Zung Nyoh-zui was sentenced to one year's imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court. The accused was trapped by the police at the Wing On roof garden resort during a rendezvous at which a representative of the manager was to have paid him some money.

An extortion letter was recently sent to the manager's home in Sinza Road explaining that someone was planning to murder him and that the trouble could be well settled should be pay $1,000. Unwilling to part with so much money, the manager informed the police, and pretending to carry out the instructions mentioned in the letter he lured the youth to go to the Wing On roof garden resort, where he was arrested red-handed.

While the extortioner was being detained, a hand grenade was thrown into the victim's Sinza Road residence on October 29. It exploded but hurt no one. It is suspected that some of Zung's accomplices did the job and the police are looking for more arrests.

Polish Government To Move to Angers

According to information received from Paris, the seat of the Polish Government, from November 15, will be removed from Paris to Angers. All diplomatic representatives accredited to the Polish Government are also going to this city in order to be in contact with the Polish Government. Angers is a city about 190 miles south-west of Paris, in the department of Maine-et-Loire and was the old capital of the province of Anjou. At the present day it is the chief town of the department Maine-et-Loire.

Bohemia and Moravia Face Sad Times

News Smuggled over Border Tells of Severe Privation

On German Frontier Nov. 5.

Formerly prosperous and rich in industry and agriculture, Bohemia and Moravia today are near famine. As a German protectorate, they have been saddled with the task of supplying the Reich proper with manufactured goods and foodstuffs.

Since the outbreak of war, poverty has descended on once well-to-do Czechoslovaks, while the Jews especially have been stripped of all their possessions, reports smuggled out of the country declared.

Prior to the conflict, those who were on good terms with the German authorities and army officers could still get along fairly well. Today, all are hard hit by the extremely severe system of rations. There is little meat and very little bread in the whole of Bohemia and Moravia, for military requisitions have cut a wide swathe in shops, sweeping shelves clean of all but the bare necessities of life for the natives. Sugar is hard to obtain and coal is precious, as is petrol, of which there is a great shortage.

Strict measures have been clamped down on farmers in the whole Protectorate to forbid them to slaughter their cattle and pigs. They may sell these animals, but may not kill them even for their own use.

The food served soldiers is also stated to be of poor quality and insufficient in quantity.

Ninety-thousand natives of Bohemia and Moravia were reported to have been transplanted to Germany proper to serve as pledges of good behaviour on the part of the population in the Protectorate. The bourgeoisie in Bohemia and Moravia is already declared to be living in fear of rampant Bolshevism as the aftermath to the war in Germany.—Havas.

Vice-Marshal Peirse Made Acting Air Marshal

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 6.

Air Vice-Marshal Richard Edmund Peirse, Director of Operations and Intelligence and Deputy Chief of the Staff, has been promoted to Acting Air Marshal on his appointment as an additional member of the Air Council. Forty-seven years of age, Acting Air Marshal Peirse served throughout the World War. He was Deputy Director of Operations and Intelligence in the Air Ministry from 1930 to 1933, and later Air Officer Commanding the British Forces in Palestine and Transjordan.—Reuter.

Tokyo Envoy to Paris Leaves Japan

Tokyo, No. 6.

Mr. Renzo Sawada, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to France, left Tokyo at 10 o'clock this morning on his way to war-stricken Europe. At 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon the envoy will embark from Kobe in the N. Y. K. liner Haruna Maru.

Among those who bade farewell to Mr. Sawada at the Tokyo Station were Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Director of the Bureau of Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Charles Arsene-Henry, French Ambassador to Japan; and Sig. Giacinto Auriti, Italian Ambassador to Japan.—Domei.

Robber Suspects in Court

Two Men Caught Immediately After Shop Raids

Two robber suspects were arrested on Sunday night two hours after they had victimized two Chinese shops in Kwangsi Road and when they were about to commit a third crime. This was revealed yesterday in the First Special District Court when the two men, in the possession of one of whom the Louza police found a pistol, were brought before the tribunal on a writ of detention pending further investigations, the police wishing to find out if other crimes had been committed by the accused.

The men were arrested at about 8 p.m. when they were walking in Foochow Road near Kwangsi Road not far away from the Ziang Sheng Foreign Goods Store at 125 Kwangsi Road which was visited by robbers about two hours ago. A Chinese sauce shop in the same street was also victimized some time before. It would appear that the men were most unlucky because while their confederates had already gone they kept milling around the place trying to do some more jobs.

Five other robber suspects were sent to the same court by the Central police, who made the arrests also on Sunday. Four of the men were arrested in a small hotel in Foochow Road and a large quantity of silk was found in their possession. The fifth man was later arrested in Peking Road. They were alleged to have been inolved in several crimes but the police merely asked for the right to detain them so that further investigations might be made.

German Officials in Hongkong

Allowed to Stay in Colony On Way From Chungking

Hongkong, Nov. 6.

By courtesy of the local authorities, two Nazi officials are staying in Hongkong for a few days until they obtain accommodation on a British ship proceeding to Shanghai later this week.

They are Herr Briesten and Fraulein Zech from the German Embassy in Chungking. They arrived here by plane yesterday from China's war-time capital.—Reuter.

Indian Hearing Adjourned

Hearing of a civil suit brought against Sandager Singh by Sawan Singh was adjourned *sine die* by Assistant Judge P. Grant Jones in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday morning.

Soviets Propose Mass Exchange of Peoples

German Example May Be Followed in Lithuania

Moscow, Nov. 5.

Mass transplantation of minorities was reported today to have been proposed by Soviet Russia to Lithuania, for there are 50,000 Russians in the latter country and an estimated 170,000 Lithuanians in the U.S.S.R.

Most of the Lithuanian minority members are peasants in the Sventsany region and, like all peasants, have a very real love for their land, which they are unwilling to leave.

Foreign observers say the same of the White Russian Jews in the Vilna region of Lithuania, who show no great keenness to leave their established homes and businesses to begin life anew in a foreign land. The Lithuanian Government, too, was stated to be unfavourably inclined toward the idea, for Lithuania is not a rich country and the massive changes in her population might cause a great deal of economic disturbance.

While Soviet quarters argue that what could be done for Germans in Lithuania, should be done for the Russians, too, foreign observers point out that the Russian minority enjoys a greater role in all branches of Lithuanian life than did the Germans.

Foreign reports from Vilna claimed that the Soviets, when they left Vilna upon its transfer to Lithuania, took with them everything of value that they could transport.

It was also reported today that the Soviet authorities intend to send approximately 15,000 soldiers to garrison posts in Lithuania in accordance with the recent mutual aid pact.—Havas.

President Roosevelt at Hyde Park for Rest

Hyde Park, Nov. 5.

Weary over the long Congressional battle on the neutrality issue, President Roosevelt arrived at his estate here today for a few days of rest and quiet. He is expected to remain here at least until Wednesday to take part in the Hyde Park municipal elections which are set for Tuesday.—Havas.

SORE THROAT
Rub this powerful ointment on throat and cover with warm flannel. Works like a poultice, while its vapours which you inhale soothe irritated membranes.

VICKS VAPORUB

Italian Marine Is Shot Accidentally

An Italian marine was admitted to the General Hospital early yesterday morning suffering from a gunshot wound in one leg. The marine was removed from the Italian headquarters at 62 Robison Road in a Fire Brigade ambulance at 2.30 a.m. It was reported that he had accidentally shot himself in the thigh when he dropped his rifle while about to leave the barracks on patrol duty.

Germans Capture Latvian Steamer

Stockholm, Nov. 6.

The German Navy has captured the Latvian steamer Riga and taken it to Stettin where part of the ship's cargo was confiscated and ten mail pouches were opened, it was learned today. The Germans confiscated seventy crates of furniture belonging to Polish nationals and censored mail addressed to Sweden, England, France and Palestine.—United Press.

"The Pelican"
NIGHT CLUB AND RESTAURANT
8TH FLOOR CATHAY HOTEL

Open
EVERY EVENING INCLUDING SUNDAY
DINNER AND DANCING FROM 8:30 p.m.
FLOOR SHOW
Telephone 11340

The Dandy's Tailor
97 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone 15584

High-Class Tailoring
Under Foreign Management and Supervision
Large selection of men's Suitings, Coatings, Woollens, Worsteds, Serges, Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, etc.
Imported direct from well-known British Mills and Cut Length Houses
Hours: 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2 p.m. onwards
Well-known American Cutter: A. FURMAN

FOURTH DAY—SIXTH RACE. 8th November, 1939.
Autumn Race Meeting. 3.20 p.m.
THE "SHAFORCE" CHALLENGE CUP—
Presented by the Officers of the British Defence Forces 1927—
AND CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES (CLASSIC).
Winner, $3,000. Second, $1,000. Third, $500. For Ponies that have won an Official flat Race during 2nd Half 1939, to be ridden by Jockeys who have won at least FIVE flat Races in Hongkong or China or Jockeys approved by the Stewards. Entrance, $150, to be paid by Cheque or Bank-notes at Time of Entry. *Post Entry.* Entries must be declared to the Secretary by 2 p.m. on the day of Race on Special Entry-form; the name of Rider and Weight must be declared therein. Failure to declare Entry, name of Rider, etc. by the above stated time, will incur a Starter's Fee of $150 which must be paid with Entrance-fee before the Jockey Weighs Out for the Race.
NOTE.—*Ponies must be the bona-fide property of and be ridden by Members of the Shanghai Race Club.*
One Mile and a Quarter.
Fastest Time on Record for 1¼ Mile { *Rosewood* / *Busy Bee* } 2.32⅘

Joylight is a good bet and so is Hindhead— but the best bet of all is Capstan

Wills's Capstan CIGARETTES

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money & Exchange

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1939

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 5 1/16 ..... $ 43.64
U.S. $100 @ 9 1/16 ..... $1,103.45

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 5 1/16 ..... $ 42.19
U.S. $100 @ 9 3/8 ..... $1,066.66
London—demand 5 1/16
4 months' sight credits 5 3/4
4 months' sight docts 5 13/16
6 months' sight credits 5 13/16
6 months' sight docts 5 7/8
New York—demand ..... U.S. $9 3/16
4 months' sight credits 9 1/2
4 months' sight docts 9 5/8

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ..... 5 13/16 U.S. $9
Hongkon/London 1/3

Netherlands Trading Society

Netherlands Guilders ..... Buying 17 1/8
Java Guilders ..... " 17 3/4
Netherlands Guilders ..... Selling 17 5/8
Java Guilders ..... " 17 1/4

American Express Co., Inc.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,038.961 £1=$41.069
Selling U.S.$100=$1,061.081 £1=$42.905

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 1.81=$1 Swiss Frs. 40 3/4=$1
Tourist Lire 2.01 ..... $1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 0.55 1/2=$1 Belgas 23.70=£1

Hua Hsing Commercial Bank

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
" Buying " @ 6 1/32 " H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling " @ 10 " H.H.$100
" Buying " @ 10 1/16 " H.H.$100

LOCAL DOLLAR (FAPI)

Selling Rate @ 108 per H.H.$100
Buying " @ 112 " H.H.$100

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drukeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£	Highest	Lowest
U.S. G.$	9 1/8	8 1/8
Yen	—	—

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING	BUYING
Cash		November
£ T.T.	5 1/32	4 m/s. l.c. 5 0/32
G.$ T.T.	8 1/8	4 m/s. l.c. 9 1/8
Fcs. T.T.	399	4 m/s. 413
Re. T.T.	30 1/4	15 d/s. 30 3/4

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	—	—
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	—	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tola	60.15	—
Bombay offtake 10 bars.		

Bombay was 13 annas up at 60.15.

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 5% sterling and 9 1/8 U.S.$.

The Interbank market opened with sellers at 5 1/32 sterling and 9 3/32 U.S.$, but sellers came out almost immediately and quotations improved rapidly until business was done at 5 1/8 sterling and 9 1/32 U.S.$. At these rates there was considerable demand, which followed the maket down until there were buyers at 5 1/32 sterling and 8 1/32 U.S.$ Thereafter the market was quiet and improved slightly until at the close there were sellers at:—

5 1/32	Sterling	9	U.S.$ Cash
5 1/16	"	8 1/32	" Nov.
6 1/32	"	8 1/16	" Dec.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Nov. 6.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
Atoks	.195 S	.195 S
Antamok	.16 S	.16 S
Baguio Gold	.155	.15
Batong Buhay	.013	.013 S
Benguet Consolidated	10.60 S	10.90 S
Big Wedge	.23 S	.23 S
Coco Grove	.175 S	.175 S
Consolidated Mines	.003 S	.003 S
Demonstration	.075 S	.075
I. X. L.	.40 S	.40 S
Ipo Gold	.14 S	.14 S
Itogon	.245 S	.245 S
Mambulao Consolidated	.04125 S	.04125S
Masbate Consolidated	.0675 S	.0675 S
Mine Operations	.085 S	.09 S
North Camarines	.15 S	.15 S
Paracale Gumaus	.17	.175 S
San Mauricio	.76 S	.77 S
Surigao Consolidated	.17 S	.17 S
Suyoc	.14 S	.14 S
United Paracale	.31 S	.32 S
Mindanao Motherlode	.0625 S	.0625 S

S—Sales.

Turnover for the Morning: 234,300 Pesos.

Shares Index: (Morning Session) 73.84. —Reuter.

Australia Aided By Gold

Washington, By Mail.

As a result of unusually large shipments of gold bullion, Australia's trade with the United States in the fiscal year ended on June 30 achieved an export balance of more than £1,000,000 (Australian), compared with an import balance of approximately £9,000,000 in 1937-38, according to a report from the United States Consul-General in Sydney which was made public on October 7, by the Department of Commerce, states the "New York Times."

Australian imports from the United States in 1938-39 were valued at £14,685,831, against £17,759,175 in the preceding fiscal year. Exports to the United States in the two fiscal periods were respectively £19,562,004 and £10,859,622. Of the 1938-39 exports, shipments of gold accounted for £15,952,281, compared with £7,481,375 in 1937-38.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

Another frenzied market was witnessed at the opening yesterday afternoon with New Engines and Docks continuing their rise to 18½ and 204 respectively. Wheelocks also improved to 64½. About mid-afternoon there was a wave of heavy profit taking but the market withstood well and closed steady.

Due to the activity in Industrials Debentures and Rubbers were more or less neglected.

Official Averages

1939 High	1939 Low		Today's Averages	Change
215.78	105.32	General	196.93	+5.28
274.80	95.55	Rubbers	258.32	—1.06

Total 101,477 shares, 10 bonds.

Afternoon Session

$1,000	Power 5½% Debs.		$ 87.00
1,000	I. I. Trust		8.90
5,500	I. I. Trust		9.00
1,500	I. I. Trust		9.05
500	I. I. Trust	D	9.05
2,000	I. I. Trust		9.10
500	I. I. Trust		9.05
1,000	I. I. Trust	D	9.10
1,500	I. I. Trust		9.10
500	S'hai Loan		9.40
1,500	S'hai Loan		9.30
500	Yangtsze Finance	D	8.65
2,500	Yangtsze Finance		8.75
500	S'hai Land		10.30
2,500	S'hai Land		10.20
500	New Eng. (Ord)		18.10
100	New Eng. (Ord)		18.20
600	New Eng. (Ord)		18.30
1,000	New Eng. (Ord)	D	18.30
2,400	New Eng. (Ord)		18.40
100	New Eng. (Ord)	D	18.40
4,200	New Eng. (Ord)		18.50
500	New Eng. (Ord)	D	18.40
200	New Eng. (Ord)	D	18.50
200	New Eng. (Ord)	D	18.40
200	New Eng. (Ord)		18.40
600	New Eng. (Ord)	D	18.50
1,000	New Eng. (Ord)		18.40
200	New Eng. (Ord)		18.30
200	New Eng. (Ord)		18.40
600	New Eng. (Ord)		18.30
200	New Eng. (Ord)		18.40
600	New Eng. (Ord)		18.30
400	New Eng. (Ord)		18.10
300	New Eng. (Ord)		18.00
500	New Eng. (Ord)	D	17.90
200	New Eng. (Ord)		18.00
100	New Eng. (Ord)	D	18.00
1,500	New Eng. (Ord)		17.90
100	New Eng. (Ord)	D	17.90
500	New Eng. (Ord)		17.90
1,000	New Eng. (Ord)		18.00
200	New Eng. (Ord)	D	18.00
500	New Eng. (Ord)		18.10
800	New Eng. (Ord)		18.00
300	New Eng. (Ord)		18.10
300	New Eng. (Ord)	D	18.00
50	S'hai Dock		200.00
50	S'hai Dock		203.00
100	S'hai Dock		204.00
50	S'hai Dock		202.00
50	S. & H. Wharf		231.00
700	Wheelock	D	65.50
100	Wheelock		65.50
100	Wheelock		65.00
100	Wheelock		64.50
100	Wheelock	D	64.00
500	Wheelock		64.50
500	Wheelock		64.00
1,300	Wheelock		64.50
1,000	C. C. Omnibus		24.25
100	Telephone		18.00
100	Telephone		18.50
200	Telephone		18.60
700	Telephone		18.80
700	Telephone		18.90
200	Telephone	D	18.90
900	Telephone		18.80
100	Telephone	D	18.80
600	Telephone		18.70
200	Telephone		18.60
100	Tram (Bearer) £1	D	39.50
3,400	Metal		12.10
1,200	Metal	D	12.10
100	Metal		12.20
300	Metal	D	12.10
1,400	Metal		12.20
100	Metal	D	12.10
600	Metal		12.20
100	Metal	D	12.30
100	Metal		12.30
100	Metal		12.40
200	Metal		12.30
100	Metal		12.40
300	Metal		12.50
400	Metal		12.40
100	Metal		12.30
500	Metal	D	12.30
900	Metal		12.40
800	Metal		12.50
1,400	Metal		12.40
100	Metal		12.30
300	Metal	D	12.40
1,200	Metal		12.30
500	Metal		12.20
300	Metal		12.30
500	Metal	D	12.30
100	Lumber		28.50
2,600	Exploration		8.90
500	Exploration		8.80
1,500	Exploration		8.75
2,000	Exploration		8.80
1,000	Exploration	D	8.80
1,500	Exploration		8.75
500	Exploration		8.80
500	Exploration		8.75
500	Exploration		8.80
500	Exploration		8.75
500	Exploration	D	8.75
500	Exploration	D	8.80
1,000	Exploration		8.80
1,000	Exploration	D	8.75
100	Power (Pref)		125.00
100	Power (Pref)	D	125.00
3,800	Ewo Mills (Ord)		22.00
800	Ewo Mills (Ord)		22.10
100	Ewo Mills (Ord)		22.20
500	Ewo Mills (Ord)		22.40
100	Ewo Mills (Ord)	D	22.60
500	Ewo Mills (Ord)		22.50
100	Ewo Mills (Ord)	D	22.40
700	Ewo Mills (Ord)		22.40
100	Anglo Java		35.25
100	Anglo Java		35.50
200	Anglo Java		35.25
100	Anglo Java	D	35.00
500	Bute		7.10
1,063	Consolidated		6.30
2,000	Java Consolidated		4.20
1,000	Kota		4.65
1,000	Langkat		24.50
300	Langkat	D	24.50
1,000	Langkat		24.25
600	Langkat		24.55
100	Langkat		24.25
3,000	Repah		0.5
1,000	Rubber Trust		6.80
1,000	Kelantan		0.46
500	Sumatra	D	2.00
300	Sungei Duri		49.00
600	Sungei Duri	D	49.00
100	Ziangbe		23.75

ODD LOTS

42	Dominion	$ 9.00
100	Rubber Trust	6.85
100	Exploration	8.90
80	Telephone	18.50
200	S'hai Land	10.30
100	S'hai Land	D 10.30
5	Power (Pref)	124.50
20	New Eng. (Ord)	17.6
100	S'hai Land	10.30

Japanese Govt. Bonds

Osaka, Nov. 6.

Kogo 5% Y.105.45

—Reuter.

Capital Issue Ban Modified

Important modifications were announced yesterday of the regulations concerning new capital issues. In the first few days of the war it was not generally realized that to borrow money in the expectation of paying by means of a capital issue is equivalent under the new regulations to making an actual issue, and is therefore unlawful without the consent of the Capital Issues Committee.

As was pointed out in "The Financial News," the result was that the banks in some cases made advances to local authorities which contravened the new order and which might have remained frozen for the duration of the war. This has been averted by a special concession in respect of loans made before September 13.

Exemption for Debentures

Secondly, it had been suggested that Debentures might be held to come within the scope of the capital issues control on the ground that a Debenture is a security which can be re-issued even though in practice few banks would think of doing so. By the new order issues of securities to banks in the ordinary course of trading are exempt.

The text of the new order (Statutory Rules and Orders, No. 1,291) is as follows:—

In pursuance of their powers under Regulation 6 of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1939, the Treasury have made the Capital Issues (Exemptions) No. 2 Order, 1939, under which the following transactions will be permitted without Treasury consent or application to the Capital Issues Committee:—

(1) Issues of securities to banks in respect of advances or overdrafts obtained in the ordinary course of trading and not made or granted on the terms, or in the expectation, of repayment wholly or partly by the issue of any securities or by the transfer of any securities issued after the making of the advance or the granting of the overdraft;

(2) The receipt by a local authority of money on loan from a bank for the recoupment of expenditure or debts incurred before September 13, 1939, in respect of capital works—the money being received on loan on the terms, or in the expectation, of repayment wholly or partly by the issue of any securities or by the transfer of any securities issued after the making of the loan."

Gold Output Mark Is Set in Canada

High Record is Reached In July; Seven-Months Total Also Up

A new high record for a month's production of gold in Canada was reached in July, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports, with the output placed at 440,065 ounces, states the "New York Times."

However, June's production of 436,783 ounces, while below the total for July, still holds the record for the largest daily average yield—14,559 ounces, compared with 14,195 in July.

Canada's gold production for the first seven months of this year is placed at 2,932,510 ounces, for an average monthly output of 418,930 ounces, compared with 2,639,755 ounces during the same period in 1938, for an average of 377,108 ounces.

The bureau also reports an increase in production of steel ingots and casting during August with a total of 122,019 tons, compared with 111,419 tons in July, and 82,871 tons in August, 1938. Pig iron production rose to 69,520 tons last month from 59,587 tons in July, and 49,477 tons in August, 1938.

Ferro-Alloys Production Rises

Production of ferro-alloys at 3,313 tons was little more than half July's total of 6,475 tons, but was almost double the August, 1938, figure of 1,857 tons.

Production of steel ingots and castings for the first eight months of this year was 813,309 tons, against 837,449 tons in the like period of last year, while pig iron output was 422,028 tons, against 504,873 tons, and that of ferro-alloys was 40,692 tons, against 39,145 tons.

With an eye to war demands, Canadian prospectors are giving more attention to the discovery of ores of tungsten, molybdenum, beryllium and other alloy minerals. There has been no production of tungsten in Canada, with the exception of a few hundred tons of concentrate produced between 1912 and 1917. But there are known beds of tungsten-bearing minerals, usually in the form of scheelite, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and in the Yukon Territory.

Primary Work in Nova Scotia

Some development was carried on recently at the Indian Path mine near Lunenburg, N. S., but no shipments were made. The Moose River deposits in the same Province have not been worked for some years. Exploratory work is being done near Falcon Lake, Man., and on Hardscrabble Creek, Cariboo District, B. C. A tungsten deposit on the property of Slave Lake Gold Mines, Northwest Territories, is being investigated.

Official figures covering molybdenum development and production in 1938 are not yet available from the Dominion authorities. In 1937 thirteen and one-half tons of concentrate was produced and twelve and one-half tons shipped with value of $7,674. Some of this, however, was produced in 1936, when no shipments were made.

A considerable degree of activity has been under way in Renfrew County, Ont., during the present year and late in 1938. On molybdenum deposits it is generally admitted that this area gives greatest promise of domestic supply. Other deposits have been found and in some instances worked in a small way in Quebec, north of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and in British Columbia.

Much interest has been stirred up in Renfrew County, where some large crystals of beryl were found in pegmatite. Scattered deposits have been located in the Pointe de Bois District, Southeastern Manitoba.

Golden Rose Mines Report

The new Golden Rose Mines, in the Temagami District, under the operating management of Consolidated Smelters, produced $32,031 in August from 2,605 tons, for an average recovery of $12.29 a ton, against 21,599 from 2,463 tons and an average of $8.98 in July.

The Stadacona Rouyn Mines, Rouyn Township, Que., produced $50,422 in August from milling of 10,064 tons of ore for an average recovery of $5.01 per ton.

The Laguna Gold Mines, in the Herb Lake area, Manitoba, produced $58,883 in the period from July 25 to Aug. 31, from the milling of 3,301 tons of ore, for an average recovery of $17.84 a ton, compared with $34,655, from 2,257 tons, and an average of $15.35 in the first twenty-five days of July.

Big "Standard" Shipping Construction Started

Building Programme is Adequate for War Needs

A statement that there was every reason to believe that British arrangements would be adequate to meet any intensified attack by U-boats was made by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons recently.

We are replacing tonnage, he said, and there is an enormous building programme of ships of a simple character already in full career. These ships are capable of rapid construction.

Mr. Churchill stated that the convoy system was in full operation both ways. Large numbers of merchant ships were leaving British shores defensively armed against submarines and aeroplanes.

He said that our attacks on submarines had been five or six times as numerous as in any equal period in the last war. By the end of October we expected to have three times the hunting force operating at the outbreak of war.

In the first week we lost 65,000 tons (half the weekly losses in April, 1917, which was a peak period); in the second 46,000 tons, and in the third 21,000 tons. In the last six days we had lost 9,000 tons.

In the first fortnight we had seized and converted to our own use 67,000 tons more German merchandise than had been sunk in our ships.

The whole vast business of our world-wide trade continued without interruption or appreciable diminution, and the great convoys of troops were escorted safely to their destination. Over 2,000,000 tons of German shipping was sheltering in German or neutral harbours.

Mr. Churchill was evidently referring, states our shipping correspondent, to the production of "standard" vessels which has been frequently advocated in Gt. Britain—and widely practised in Germany—as a means of reducing building costs.

Certain British yards have indeed lately concentrated on the construction of cargo liners and tramp vessels of "standard" type.

It may be recalled that, following the announcement of the Government's shipping-shipbuilding plans earlier this year, orders aggregating 850,000 tons gross had been notified to the Board of Trade by the end of April.

U.S. Trade With South America

Seizing New Opportunities; Credits are a Problem; Manufacturers to Study Needs

OPPORTUNITIES afforded the United States to improve its trade relations with South American countries on a permanent basis can be fully realized if several factors are kept in mind. First, we must profit by the mistakes made in that direction during the World War, and secondly, a method of financing this potential trade expansion must be found that will be the least burdensome to the debtors and at the same time protect the creditors, states J. G. Forrest in the "New York Times."

With sentiment as it is today, both these premises appear to be well within the realm of possibility. Industry is urged to view the potentialities in Latin-American trade realistically and build for the future rather than the "get it while the getting is good" idea so prevalent twenty-five years ago.

Instead of taking advantage of this potential seller's market, to force our products upon those nations on our terms and without consideration of their actual requirements, it is urged that manufacturers give careful study to all needs of the Latin-American countries and build up their business not on the basis of "one order" but on "repeat orders."

Farm-Machinery Field

A striking example is afforded by the farm-machinery industry. American farm machinery is much more adaptable to the extensive type of farming done in most South American countries than that of European make, which is primarily designed for intensive farming. Yet for some reason—perhaps service, financing methods or a better understanding of the people—European manufacturers have long had a strong footing in those countries.

It is essential that American manufacturers do more than merely fulfill South American orders. They should endeavour to know their customers, establish close and direct contact and provide service comparable to that in the domestic market.

Important as these considerations are in building on a permanent basis, the paramount problem is that of financing such a trade expansion. With South American dollar bonds in default aggregating $1,200,000,000, this is a delicate problem.

Financial Methods

There are three courses ordinarily available for financing this trade. First, the issuance of dollar bonds of the foreign countries in this market; second, the extension of credits by this government (through the Export-Import Bank) to the Southern countries to facilitate the trade expansion, and third, the extension of credit by the individual manufacturer or exporter here to the individual customer in the foreign country.

The first course obviously cannot be considered. The second has many adherents and possibly could be successfully utilized to some extent. Yet, in view of the Latin-American debt record, it is not a popular course, and to the casual observer, as well as many others, appears to be sending good money after bad.

The record of the widely heralded trade pact effected with Brazil last March, involving the extension of substantial credits and promises of gold, in return for which Brazil was to resume service on its $350,000,000 debt last July, undoubtedly was an influence in restricting large scale credits to those nations by the last Congress. Incidentally, the credits were extended to Brazil, but no plan of debt settlement has been devised.

The third course, therefore, is looked upon with much favour in both banking and business circles. The individual extension of credit by the exporter to the foreign buyer, it is contended, could be easily facilitated by aid from any of the several Federal agencies and, at the same time, the government would not be directly involved. It would not be the same, at least, as sending the taxpayers' money to a place where several billions are already buried. The exporter would be directly concerned, a fact which would tend to lead to more careful transactions and ones restricted to responsible purchasers where the chances of repayment were best.

Holding the Markets

While, perhaps, the necessary foreign exchange to meet any large increase in imports of United States goods to those countries could not be obtained solely from their exports to this country, South America is destined to continue an important source of supply for most of the large European countries. At the same time imports from European nations of manufactured goods will be negligible. It is important, however, that whatever new markets are opened in South America as a result of the war they should be so handled that they are not lost when the conflict abroad ends.

Regardless of how sceptical holders of the defaulted Latin-American dollar bonds are over the ultimate success of fostering that trade through the extension of further credits, more sober analysis by competent observers indicates that the potentialities involved are so great that if they are fully realized and placed on a permanent basis the position of many South American bondholders will be materially improved.

Record increases aggregating 70 to 75 per cent in all forms of air transportation between the United States and South America for the first two weeks of September have been reported by the Pan American Airways System. Various factors, directly attributable to the war, have resulted in the sudden unprecedented demand for transport facilities. Among these have been the discontinuance of European steamship services to the Latin-American countries and the suspension of Europe-Africa-South American air services across the South Atlantic.

Since the beginning of hostilities in Europe all schedules along the east coast of South America have been booked to capacity, according to reports received from Rio de Janeiro. Steamer services between South American coastal ports were suspended not only by the subsidized lines of the belligerent nations but also by the Italian Line. The latter, however, is expected soon to resume.

The situation noted on the east coast is reflected on the west coast, where Pan American Grace Airways reports air traffic increases in passenger, mail and express. Here temporary curtailment of the German-controlled Lufthansa Line across the Andes between Argentine and Chile and temporary suspension of services in Peru and Bolivia and Brazil accounts for a September-to-date business increase of 50 per cent.

With shipping disrupted by war, interest is centered on the government's decision to ask for bids on important war material which must be imported. Latin America, therefore, becomes all important as the source of one of this country's most essential raw materials—manganese. During the last year Russia, India and Africa shipped 318,381 tons of our imports of 483,588 tons. These countries, now imperiled by war, leave the field open to domestic, Brazilian and Cuban manganese.

Although domestic production has been as good as neglected since the World War, Brazil and Cuba have increased operations. The Cuban American Manganese Corporation, a subsidiary of the Freeport Sulphur Company, has more than doubled production during the last year as a result of concentrating manganese ore on a commercial scale by the floatation process. Government bids for the manganese, which will aggregate more than 100,000 tons, will be opened on Oct. 19.

Soft-Drink Beverages

Before the World War, this country sold comparatively little in the soft-beverage line in Central and South America. For the most part, Great Britain had an almost watertight monopoly of such products sold there. During the last ten years, however, there has been a decided tendency to import a cheaper grade of soft-drink flavours from Germany. However, with the German supply now cut off, Latin American bottlers are reported as showing an increased interest in American soft drinks. Walter S. Mack, Jr., president of the Peps-Cola Company, reports that, as a result of the war, his company's sales have increased considerably in Central and South America and also in the West Indies in the last few weeks.

Australian Gold Tax Modified

The 75 per cent. tax proposed by the Australian Government on gold sales over £9 (Australian) per ounce is to be modified.

A message from Canberra on September 22, stated that, following the Senate's rejection of this proposal, an Excise duty equivalent to half the Australian gold price above £9 per ounce has been imposed after approval by the House of Representatives. The measure is being taken under the National Security Act, and the new tax is expected to yield £1,100,000.

As explained in "The Financial News" on September 16, the original proposal of 75 per cent. tax meant that, with the sterling price of the metal at 168s., the Australian producers would receive 150s. sterling per ounce for the output. As the result of the modification of this proposal, now announced, the corresponding figure will be 156s. sterling per ounce.

More Favourable Treatment

It is clear that mining companies within the Commonwealth are being treated more favourably than those in South Africa. The Union Government, it will be recalled, has decreed that all gold sales effected over 150s. shall be appropriated by the Government—this of course being quite distinct from the relatively heavy taxation to which the Witwatersrand gold mining industry was already subjected.

It is to be borne in mind that not only are the Australian producers to receive the equivalent of 156s. sterling per ounce, but that they stand to derive a 50 per cent. benefit from any further advance in the price of gold.

It is worth pointing out that under existing conditions the position of gold mining companies is such that it is impossible in any case to derive anything approaching the full benefit of the recent advance in the price of gold.

It is pointed out in influential West African mining quarters, for example, that as the result of the substantial increase in war risk rates, higher freight rates, and a rising tendency in working costs, as much as 75 per cent. of the recent rise in the price of gold from 148s. to 168s. per ounce will be absorbed in offsetting these items.

Finance Companies Share Values

The statistical value of the International Investment Trust Co., of China Ltd., shares at noon on Friday last was $11.58 and of the Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd., $10.69.

A WOMAN dived into the Thames near Chertsey recently in a vain attempt to save her butler from drowning. He was Mr. Alexander Wigham, aged 32. He was in the employ of Mrs. E. Burton Fiske who went to her son's bungalow from which a bathing party had been organized. Most of the party were in the water some distance away when she noticed Mr. Wigham was in difficulties. She immediately went to his assistance at considerable risk to herself but her efforts were unavailing. When the rest of the party came to her assistance Mr. Wigham had disappeared.

Position of Rubber In War-Time

Authorities do not See Fabulous Profits Ahead

Since the outbreak of war, the majority of United Kingdom commodity markets have been subjected to a greater or less degree of Government control. The London raw rubber market, however, is a notable exception. It is continuing its operations, if not on a completely normal basis, at least with a measure of freedom denied to most markets. There have been no orders for the requisitioning of rubber stocks, or the fixing of maximum prices, or the prohibition of trading in futures contracts. Rubber prices, in theory at least, are free to move to whatever level is dictated by the interplay of supply and demand. There are several major commodities to which this latitude is no longer allowed, states the "Financial News."

Superficially, therefore, Rubber shares have greater attractions for investors than the shares of companies producing commodities for which maximum prices have been fixed, such as the base metals and tea. It does not follow, however, that the attractions of Rubber shares are unusual or outstanding. The fact that prices are free to rise counts for little if the conditions necessary to advance prices do not exist, or if any price advance is accompanied by a contraction in consumption. Price is not the sole arbiter of profits. The mere fact that the rubber market, unlike most markets, has so far been subjected to no major restrictions, ought to sound a warning, since it conveys a fairly clear indication that authoritative quarters do not envisage such striking changes in the market's economy as would create the danger of sharply rising prices.

Rubber Consumption

If there were grounds for believing that war would bring spectacular increases in world rubber consumption, it would be the plain duty of the authorities to take precautionary measures by way of fixing maximum prices and arranging to release an appropriate proportion of productive capacity at present unemployed. Neither of these courses has so far been employed. The only move to increase production has been that associated with the execution of the Anglo-American barter agreement. It would appear that the authorities are acting on the assumption, for the present, that the incidence of war on rubber consumption will not be great. That assumption squares with such deductions as can reasonably be made at this stage. Any breakdown of rubber consumption into specific applications reveals the automobile industry as the dominant influence in the rubber industry's fortunes. There is no other single use which accounts for more than 10 per cent. of normal consumption, while the majority of uses, other than those relating to automobiles, account individually for only trifling quantities. If the war is to bring any appreciable increase in consumption of rubber over normal peace-time levels, it must be through the medium of an expanding demand for rubber for transport purposes. Here it is necessary to differentiate between vehicles for military transport, ordinary goods transport, and passenger transport, whether public or private, and also between the different results which the war will produce in the neutral and the belligerent areas. In the latter, there will be an expanding number of military vehicles which will be subjected to heavy use; road transport may also expand as a result of decentralization in a wide range of industries; but passenger transport is likely to be curtailed, while private motoring will be reduced to a minimum. In belligerent areas, therefore, the net effect of war on rubber consumption may not be striking; in any case, any increase which might result in British and French consumption of rubber would almost certainly be counteracted by the virtual elimination of Germany as a consumer of natural rubber. Germany normally takes large quantities, but she is now practically cut off from supplies and must rely on synthesised substitutes.

In neutral areas, entirely different factors will be at work. The mobilization of man-power in belligerent countries, will oblige these countries to rely to a greater extent than formerly upon the agricultural and industrial products of neutral countries, and the tempo of trade and industry in neutral areas is likely to be quickened in a very considerable degree, especially in America. The increase in prosperity which America and certain other neutral countries are likely to experience can scarcely fail to exercise a favourable influence on the demand for a wide range of commodities, including rubber. It is difficult at this stage to estimate to what extent rubber consumption in neutral areas will be improved.

U. S. Consumption

It is to be noted, however, that America — the most important consuming area—is already using rubber at a high rate, and that the scope for further increase is correspondingly limited. As regards other neutral European countries, war conditions might well permit a considerable increase in their consumption of rubber. But it is perhaps worth asking whether any substantial rise in their imports of British rubber would not come under the investigation of the authorities here, who might conceivably decide to err on the side of safety, lest any large increases in imports should reach an enemy country.

The broad conclusions which emerge from this brief survey of possible consumption trends in various parts of the world are, first, that a somewhat problematical increase in consumption in Britain and France may be offset by the loss of the German and Polish markets, and possibly also the Russian market; and secondly, that there will probably be some increase in consumption in neutral areas, but that this increase may be of no more than moderate dimensions. When to these conclusions are added the simple facts of a vast reserve of productive capacity, and a flexible restriction scheme which can quickly bring reserve capacity into play, the conclusion is difficult to escape that this war will not bring fabulous profits to rubber producers. It may, however, bring them the reasonably prosperous conditions which proved so elusive in peace-time.

Mentoukou Mines Sales

Messrs. George McBain have received information from the Mentoukou Mines that for the month of October production of coal was nil and sales amounted to 15,800 tons.

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Reserve Funds { Sterling ..... £6,500,000; Hongkong Currency ..... HK$10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... HK$20,000,000

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The News of the Week

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Post Office Notices

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, November 7.		Reg.	Ord.
Japan Korea Formosa via Nagasaki ..		*20.00	7.15
Yungkia		*20.00	7.45
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia		9.00	10.30
Chefoo and Tientsin		10.00	10.30
Honolulu U.S.A. Canada and Europe via Pacific	A	11.00	13.00
Yungkia		12.45	13.15
Indo-China (Z) via Haiphong	B		
Aust. N.Z. and Manila		18.00	19.00
Hongkong and Canton		18.30	19.00
Tsingtao Weihaiwei Chefoo Tientsin ...		19.30	20.00
Hongkong		19.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao		19.30	20.00
WEDNESDAY, November 8.			
Tsingtao and Dairen		*10.00	7.15
Chefoo and Tientsin		10.30	11.00
Nantung		14.30	15.00
Tinghai and Shenkiamen via Tinghai		16.30	17.00
Hongkong		19.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao		19.30	20.00
THURSDAY, November 9.			
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki		*20.00	7.15
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China and Java Ports	C	8.15	9.00
Amoy Hongkong and Canton		8.30	9.00
Swatow and Fukien Province via Amoy		8.30	9.00

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Honolulu and U.S.A., closes at 12.00 on 7th.
B Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 7th.
C Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 8th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per steamer on November 7, at 6 p.m. for registered and at 7 p.m. ordinary due London on November 22.
Pan American Airways Service per steamer on November 10, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on November 22.
Air France per steamer on November 9, at 8.15 a.m. for registered and at 9 a.m. for ordinary.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Naples) per steamer to Hongkong.
Royal Netherlands Indies Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Sai-Royal Netherlands Indies Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Sai-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.
Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 9.45 a.m. and 12.00, at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 9.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.
Hwaining, Kiukiang and Harikow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.
Ningsia, Shensi, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.
Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao, Tungshan, Shihkiachwang, Changte, Taiyuan, Kaifeng and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hua Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai (Shenghsien and west thereof) 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Wuhu, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Per steamer, via Suez, Nov. 11, due L'don Dec. 14.
Per steamer, via Pacific, Nov. 16, due L'don Dec. 20.
Per steamer, via Suez, Nov. 16, due L'don Dec. 14.

Weather, Time and Tide

Tuesday, November 7, 1939 (26th day of 9th moon)	SICCAWEI Nov. 5 16.00	21.00	Nov. 6 4.00	9.00
Barometer (inches)	30.13	30.18	30.12	30.15
at 32° F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.07	—0.05	—0.05	—0.08
at 32° F. ,, 12 hrs.)	—0.04	—0.05	—0.01	—0.03
Wind (direction)	ESE	E	E	E
,, (miles per hour)	6.8	6.6	7.4	9.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	63.9°	59.9°	56.5°	65.8°
Humidity %	86	96	100	85
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	7	3	6
Rainfall (inches)	0.03		—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report November 5	Mean 1939	24 hrs. variation	66 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.18	—0.06	30.19
Temp. Min. 50.°0 Max. 66.°2	58.°1	—0.°5	56.°4
Total rainfall January 1st to midnight before last (inches)	43.23	0.03	41.80

Time and Tide	7/11	8/11	9/11	10/11	11/11
Sun rises at Shanghai ..	6.13	6.14	6.15	6.16	6.17
Sun sets at Shanghai ..	17.02	17.01	17.00	16.59	16.59
Moon rises at Shanghai ..	1.35	2.40	3.45	4.50	5.55
Moon sets at Shanghai ..	14.11	14.53	15.33	16.16	17.03
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	7.30	8.22	9.00	9.28	10.00
Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18	12.45	13.27	14.10	14.52	15.26
H.W. Woosung Bar 6 to 18	8.59	9.45	10.25	11.05	11.35
Ht. above LLW. (feet) ..	5.68	5.34	5.00	10.10	—

Going Home?

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Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening

From LOS ANGELES: Pres. Coolidge, due 10 a.m. Buoys 12-13. Passengers expected at Customs Jetty 11 a.m.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From OSLO			From PORT SAID	
Tamara	31/8	8/11	C. Rosso	6/11 28/11
Tamerlane	20/9	13/11	**From SINGAPORE**	
Nagara	—	27/11	C. Verde	6/11 14/11
From ANTWERP			**From SOERABAYA**	
Tamerlane	25/9	13/11	Tjitjalengka	27/10 13/11
Tamesis	20/10	8/12	**From MANILA**	
From TRIESTE			Tjitjalengka	6/11 13/11
C. Verde	18/10	14/11	**From HONGKONG**	
Volpi	5/10	28/11	See "China Ports" below.	
C. Rosso	3/11	28/11		

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK			From HONOLULU	
Gert. Maersk	23/9	10/11	Asama M.	7/11 2/12
G. Maersk	10/10	25/11	**From HONGKONG**	
Vigrid	10/10	10/12	See "China Ports" below.	
H. Maersk	25/10	10/12	**From YOKOHAMA**	
From PANAMA			Kamakura M.	27/10 15/11
H. Maersk	5/11	10/12	**From KOBE**	
From LOS ANGELES			Gert. Maersk	7/11 10/11
Kamakura M.	9/10	15/11	**From NAGASAKI**	
G. Maersk	31/10	25/11	Nagasaki M.	6/11 8/11
Asama M.	30/10	2/12	**From KEELUNG (Formosa)**	
From SEATTLE			Hukuken M.	5/11 9/11
Capillo	25/10	17/11		

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN			From MOMBASA	
Ruys	18/10	24/11	Ruys	4/11 24/11

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN

Dairen M. 7/11 9/11

Vessels Discharging

PHEMIUS. From New York.—Cargo ex this vessel arrived from Hongkong per "Sarpedon" on November 4. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Free storage period expires on November 13, 1939. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Wednesday, November 8, at 10 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 7-11

MUNCASTER CASTLE. The m.s. Muncaster Castle, from New York via ports is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hunt's Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns is to be borne by Consignees. Any claims against this vessel must be sent in within fifteen (15) days after vessel's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hunt's Wharf, at 9 a.m. on November 9, 1939, when Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Agents, 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11369. 7-11

LOSSIEBANK. The American-Oriental Line m.v. Lossiebank, from U.S.A. via Ports.—This vessel is now discharging her cargo (except Prohibited Articles and Dangerous Goods) at Old Ningpo Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their cargo. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" will further be requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. All risk of fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by Consignees of cargo. All Claims against this vessel must be sent in before November 20, or they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo will be examined on Friday, November 10, at 9 a.m. Bills of Lading must be produced at the examination. Lacey & Cannan Ltd., Agents, American-Oriental Line. 7-11

Vessels Sailing

The undermentioned vessels are due to sail from Shanghai upon the dates indicated.

For LONDON		For NEW YORK	
Haruna M.	12/11	Agaki Maru	12/11
Hakone Maru	23/12	Niel Maersk	16/11
For OSLO		Titania	23/11
Tai Shan	17/11	P. Maersk	1/12
For TRIESTE		Naruto M.	10/12
Conte Verde	17/11	Gret. Maersk	15/12
Conte Rosso	1/12	**For S. AMERICA**	
C. Biancamano	22/12	Heiyo Maru	22/11
For CAPETOWN		**For SAN FRANCISCO**	
Ruys	26/11	Pres. Pierce	7/11
Boissevain	25/12	Pres. Coolidge	21/11
For CULCUTTA		Pres. Taft	6/12
Toba Maru	7/11	P. Cleveland	18/12
For JAVA		**For KOBE**	
Tjibadak	9/11	Taiyo Maru	13/11
Tjitjalengka	16/11	**For NAGASAKI**	
Tjisadane	30/11	Shanghai Maru	7/11
For MANILA		Nagasaki Maru	9/11
Pres. Coolidge	8/11	Shanghai Maru	12/11
Gert. Maersk	11/11	Nagasaki Maru	14/11
Tjitjalengka	16/11	Shanghai Maru	17/11
Caplio	19/11	**For DAIREN**	
G. Maersk	22/11	Tsingtao Maru	8/11
H. Maersk	11/12	Dairen Maru	11/11
		Hoten Maru	14/11
		Tsingtao Maru	17/11
		Dairen Maru	19/11
		Hoten Maru	22/11

Vessels Leaving

SOUTH CHINA COAST

TJIBADAK Nov. 9. AMOY, HONGKONG, MUNTOK and JAVA PORTS.—The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjibadak sails from Shanghai on Thursday, Nov. 9, taking cargo to Hongkong, Muntok and Java Ports. Excellent passenger accommodation. Through tickets issued to European and Australian Ports. For particulars apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. Nos. 16247 (4 Lines). 8-11

TJITJALENGKA Nov. 16. AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA, CEBU, MENADO, MACASSAR, BALI, SOERABAIA and JAVA N.C.—The J.C.J.L. m.s. Tjitjalengka sails from Holt's Wharf, Pootung on Thursday, November 16, taking cargo to Java and transhipment in Java. Excellent passenger accommodation. Through tickets issued to European, Australian and African Ports. For particulars apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V. Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. 16247 (4 Lines). 15-11

STRAITS AND EUROPE

CONTE VERDE Nov. 17. VENICE and TRIESTE via HONGKONG, MANILA (optional), SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID.—Lloyd Triestino—26 The Bund. Tel. 16885. 16-11

TAI SHAN Nov. 17. ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, OSLO and GOTHENBURG via ADEN, PORT SUDAN, PORT SAID.—Motorship Tai Shan of the Wilhelmsen Lines will be despatched from Shanghai for the abovementioned ports on or about November 17. For freight or passage please apply to the agents, Dodwell & Company, Ltd., 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11366. 17-11

AMERICA

NIEL MAERSK Nov. 16. Via JAPAN for LOS ANGELES and via PANAMA to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAVANNAH and NORFOLK.—For Freight and Passage apply to MAERSK Line Shanghai Agency, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 16-11

Vessels Discharging

SARPEDON. From Liverpool arrived on Nov. 4, and is discharging her cargo at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Free storage period expires on November 13, 1939. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Wednesday, November 8, at 10 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 7-11

YALOU. From the Continent and ports arrived on November 5, 1939, now discharging at Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for exchange of Delivery Orders and take immediate delivery of their goods. Consignees of Bulk and Iron cargo are further requested to send their representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such cargo whilst it is being landed. All risks of fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by consignees. Claims against this steamer must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival or they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Saturday, Nov. 11, 1939, at 9 a.m. at the Wharf by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy. No Insurance effected. Cie, des Messageries Maritimes. 8-11

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 30

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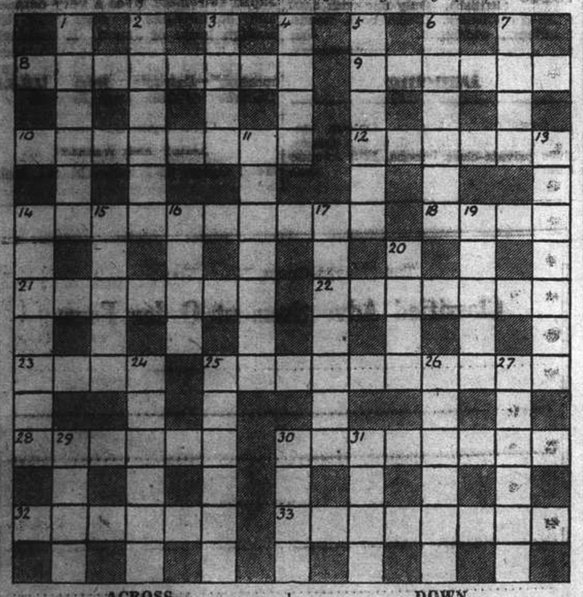

ACROSS

8 This Continental entertainer seems to suggest reading as an alternative
9 An old priest in red is trusted
10 Hard-hearted advice to be less compassionate
12 Wine
14 A keen fellow to make teas in huts
18 Part of 28 down
21 No genius, he
22 Wine
23 If a shepherd took water for his flock in this he would have to shorten it for the sheep
25 Incited to get bravery in the end
28 Perhaps only a bit of wire but an important article of commerce
30 Promptitude to kill perhaps
32 There's a right of admission for this course
33 This part of the P.M.G.'s business would not do as propaganda for him

DOWN

1 The idea here is to back it and get on both ways about it
2 Die
3 Tool
4 This flower helps to make a fine sight
5 Correctly this is what one is entitled to
6 Material
7 Just a lake and nothing more
11 A breezy English town obviously
13 A club official perhaps
14 No, it is not curtailed, it is infinite
15 Material
16 One of the U.S.A.
17 'Tis singular, but we do not know who this person is
19 Wilder in this life is very confusing
20 River of the Continent
24 A boy with this name would be mainly cheeky
25 A team?
26 We get our corn from this land
27 Surplus
29 Hue
30 Suitable direction
31 Kind

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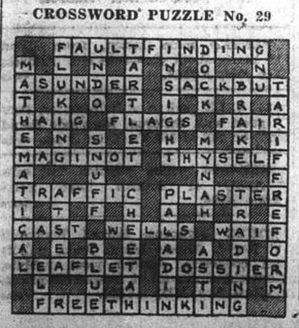

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Enderta	Hongay	C.I.N.
Patti	Sanhokong	V. Chieri
Tjibadak	Hongkong	J.C.J.L.
Shanghai Maru	Japan	T.K.K.
Liesel	Tlungkong	Chin Dah
Romolo	Lusho Point	V. Chieri
Tsingtao M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
H. Kiangnan	Hupakow	S. Guenter
Talien	Tsungming	Wan Woo
Pres. Pierce	Hongkong	A.P.L.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Hwaping	Jap.	Hwa Chung
Luise	Ger.	G.M.C.
Liesel	Ger.	Chin Dah
Anwoo	Chi.	Dah Hsing
Taiko M. 13.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Goyo M.	Jap.	Showa S.S.
Tottori M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Romolo	Ital.	V. Chieri
Heini	Ger.	G.F.E.
Nantung M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Coldbrook	Am.	Everett
Okitu M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Hsuchow	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Augusta	Am.	Cr.	B.N.B
Guam	Am.	Gbt.	C.N.C.B. 1/2
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
B. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

Orient-San Francisco Line via Honolulu

	From Kobe
*KAMAKURA MARU	Nov. 28
ASAMA MARU	Dec. 8
TATUTA MARU	Dec. 23

Orient-Seattle Line via Vancouver

	From Kobe
HIE MARU	Nov. 8
HEIAN MARU	Nov. 29

Orient-New York Line via Los Angeles and Panama

AKAGI MARU	Nov. 14
NARUTO MARU	Dec. 10

Japan-Australia Line via Manila

	From Magasaki
KAMO MARU	Nov. 20
ATUTA MARU	Dec. 18

European Mail Line
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†HARUNA MARU	Nov. 12
HAKONE MARU	Dec. 23
KASIMA MARU	Jan. 4

†Special call at Casablanca and Lisbon.

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Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.

LIMA MARU	Nov. 24

Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi.

ZINSAN MARU	Nov. 28

Orient-South America Line via San Francisco

HEIYO MARU	Nov. 22

For Hongkong

HEIYO MARU	Nov. 15

31 The Bund NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA Telephone 12343
General Passenger Agents, Cunard-White Star Line

LLOYD TRIESTINO

ss. CONTE VERDE
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on Friday, November 17, at 11 a.m.
from SHANGHAI & HONGKEW WHARF for
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Massaua and Port-Said

Tenders conveying passengers on board will leave Customs Jetty on Friday November 17, at 9 a.m.
No visitors will be allowed on the tender nor on board unless in possession of a special pass issued by our Office.
Hand packages only will be accepted by tender.
Heavy luggage must be sent to Messrs. Marden & Co., Ltd., Race Course Market Godown, Corner of Myburgh and Burkill Roads, where it will be accepted during office hours, from November 15 to November 16 at noon the latest.
No nailed cases will be accepted unless escorted by a Customs Permit, obtainable through Messrs. Marden against payment of a small fee.

For Further Particulars Apply to:
LLOYD TRIESTINO
Telephone 16885 26 The Bund, Shanghai Telegr. LLOYDIANO

D. K. K.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE

	Arrival.	Departure.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Nov. 6	Nov. 8 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Nov. 9	Nov. 11 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Nov. 12	Nov. 14 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Nov. 15	Nov. 17 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Nov. 17	Nov. 19 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Nov. 20	Nov. 22 at 9 a.m.

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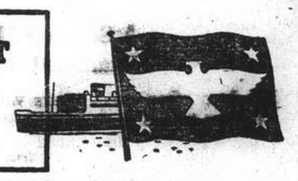

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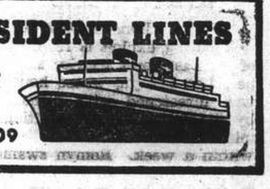

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German Hopes of Russia

A Source of Raw Material? The Facts Examined; Difficulties Seen

THE days when great wars were decided on the battlefield belong to the past. Allied superiority in raw materials and foodstuffs decisively influenced the outcome of the last War, and in the new war, with its greatly extended and improved machinery, mechanized armies, and unlimited air forces, the question of supplies weighs even more heavily. Once again supplies are satisfactory on the Allies' front. By large-scale developments in the British Empire within the past 20 years they are better secured than they were between 1914 and 1918. Germany, on the other hand, finds herself badly placed.

It is true that the Nazi Government have accumulated reserves systematically since the spring of 1934, but these will be exhausted by a year of war. Despite the great efforts under the unnatural four-year plans, German domestic supplies remain very poor. Though neutral countries in the west, north, and south-east may continue to trade with the Nazi authorities, their help cannot be materially extended or compensate for the loss of the great peace-time sources. All Nazi hopes are now based on large supplies from Russia, the long-despised "enemy of mankind and civilization," the "decades-old friend" of today; the non-aggression pact having been preceded by a new German trade credit to the Soviets with plans for improving their mutual trade.

Russia and Germany are no doubt economic units which could supplement each other and form ideal trade partners in normal conditions. Germany, a country of limited natural resources and poor agricultural soil, has an industrious and well-trained working class. Her natural economic task, therefore, would be the import of raw materials and foodstuffs and the export of high-class manufactures. Russia, with vast and rich agricultural areas, virtually inexhaustible mineral resources, and a more or less uneducated working class, should under the same conditions supply the world market with raw materials and foodstuffs. But both countries have left their natural economic paths. Germany has started a race for self-sufficiency at any cost, and so has undermined her economic strength, while Russia under the Soviet régime has begun to build her house from the roof by concentrating economic effort on forced industrialization.

These unnatural ambitions have overshadowed German-Russian trade during the past 10 years. At the end of last and the early part of this decade the Soviet Republic found itself in a desperate situation. The first five-year plan, which then determined its trade activities, called for continuous and enormous imports of foreign machinery and equipment. Although the Russian population starved and suffered from the cold, all available commodity supplies were exported irrespective of the prices obtained, to pay for the "planned" imports. These exports, however, were not large enough to cover all import bills and credits had to be found. Germany suffered at that time from the adverse effects of the world economic depression on her huge industrial capacity, and was only too willing to enter into close trade relations with the Russians by giving them every facility to buy in Germany against future payments. As a result Germany exported to Russia goods to the value of 762,700,000m. in 1931, although she imported from Russia in the same year only to the value of 303,500,000m. In 1932 German exports to Russia totalled 625,800,000m., while her imports from Russia covered but 270,900,000m.

An Abrupt Change

The position changed abruptly in 1933. Towards the beginning of that year the Nazis forced their way to power and began at once to play havoc with the economic strength of the country. Self-sufficiency moves and feverish rearmament reduced the excess capacity of German industry to a minimum and thus decreased the interest in trading with Russia irrespective of political differences. In Russia also the position took a new turn in 1933. The second five-year plan reduced the rate of industrial expansion and aimed primarily at consolidating the progress previously made.

As a result dependence on imports declined, and the year was the first in which Russian trade with foreign countries showed a favourable balance. Simultaneously the Soviet gold output began to rise sharply after the reorganization in the gold industry under the able leadership of M. Serebrowski. By 1935 not only the Soviet balance of trade but also its balance of payments turned in favourable direction. Russia found it easier to obtain trade facilities and credits in most countries, including Great Britain, and her trade with Germany dwindled rapidly. By 1938 German exports to Russia had declined to 31,800,000m., while her imports from Russia amounted to 47,400,000m. Germany's favourable balance, which had reached 459,200,000m. in 1931 and 354,900,000m. in 1932, was consequently turned into an unfavourable balance of 15,600,000m. in 1938.

Difficulties Ahead

The decisive changes which the past six years have made in the economic structure of both countries will determine their trade in future. Germany will find it hard to meet the Russian demand. The greater part of those products which she supplied to the Soviets until 1933 are now produced in Russia. Russian orders are today mainly limited to high-class machine tools and machinery, in the manufacture of which Germany has ceased in recent years to play a leading role. A war in which all skilled German workers will be fully occupied with labouring for the fighting forces is certainly not a favourable period for recovering that special skill which until 1933 secured Germany a strong place in the international market but which has been ruthlessly wiped out by short-sighted Nazi policies.

Russia, on the other hand, will find it hard to meet the German famine for raw materials and foodstuffs. Since the transformation of her trade and payment balances she has ceased to export on the value of her domestic requirements. It avails little at present to give a detailed picture of the enormous agricultural and mineral resources of Russia. What matters at the moment is the relation between the current Soviet productive capacity and its vital domestic absorption. This relation does not support Germany's desperate hopes for large Russian supplies. The oil output in Russia advanced from 21,380,000 metric tons in 1932 to 30,110,000 in 1938, but owing to rising domestic requirements exports have declined over the same period from 6,010,000 tons to well below 1,000,000.

British Trawler Skipper Does Daring Feat

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 6.

A daring exploit is recorded of an East coast trawler skipper, Leo Romyn, whose house was threatened with damage by the explosion of a drifting mine for the second time within a week. Romyn swam out to the mine and pushed it in front of him to a part of the beach clear of the sea wall, where later the horns of the mine were removed, rendering it harmless.—Reuter.

Britain Does Not Want Partition of Reich

Nazi Allegation Refuted in Government Statements

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 6.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, have declined to undertake a closer definition of "war aims" than those already available in their own speeches and statements. They have expressed their objections to attempting to state British aims in detail, at present while there is great uncertainty as to the length of the war and the conditions in Europe afterwards.

In view, however of the renewal of the insinuations made by the Nazi Party that one British war aim is the partition of Germany, it may be well to recall passages in the Prime Minister's speech of October 12 when he said: "It is no part of our policy to exclude from her rightful place in Europe a Germany which will live in amity and confidence with other nations. On the contrary, we believe there is no effective remedy for world peace that does not take account of the just claims and needs of all countries.

"We desire nothing from the German people which should offend their self-respect. I am certain that all the people of Europe, including the people of Germany, long for peace—a peace which will enable them to live their lives without fear and devote their energies and gifts to the development of culture, the pursuit of ideals and improvement in material prosperity."—Reuter.

Soviet Ambassador Arrives in Tokyo

Tokyo, Nov. 6.

M. Constantin Smetanin, newly-appointed Soviet Ambassador to Japan, accompanied by his family and two Embassy counsellors, arrived in Tokyo this morning. He went immediately to the Soviet Embassy.—Domei.

After the War is Over

Tokyo, Nov. 6.

Asked today whether the establishment of a new Central Government in China would form a prerequisite for the opening of formal negotiations between Japan and Third Powers, the Foreign Office spokesman replied in the negative.

He admitted, however, that the establishment of a new Central Government in China would clarify the situation in several respects.

"After all," the spokesman said "most of the cases of ill-feeling harboured by Third Powers against Japan, resulted from the large-scale hostilities now going on in China. Therefore things will entirely change when the abnormal situation is liquidated, and when large-scale hostilities cease."—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Admiral Sir Hugh Sinclair

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 6.

Admiral Sir Hugh Francis Paget Sinclair, died at the age of 66. He entered service at the age of 13 and served in many parts of the world, retiring in 1926. He served throughout the Great War.

Vice-Adm. Sir Percy Douglas

Vice-Admiral Sir H. Percy Douglas also died today, aged 63. Son of the late Admiral Sholto Douglas, he entered the Navy in 1890 and served with distinction. In 1894, as a midshipman of H.M.S. Cleopatra, he was in a landing party at Nicaragua. From 1897 to 1924 he was in the Surveying Service. He was a Younger Brother of Trinity House, and the posts he held included Superintendent of Charts, Director of Naval Meteorological Service, Hydrographer of the Navy, Nautical Assessor to the House of Lords, and Chairman of the Dover Harbour Board. In 1926 he was appointed A.D.C. to the King. He was an honorary member of the Royal Yacht Squad. Vice-Admiral Douglas was also the inventor of several surveying instruments and wrote a number of technical pamphlets.—Reuter.

Missionaries Not To Be Driven Out

Tokyo, Nov. 6.

The Japanese Government had no such idea, declared the spokesman of the Foreign Office today in replying to a question whether it was the policy of the Japanese Government to force the withdrawal of Christian missionaries from occupied areas in North China.

The spokesman attributed the evacuation of missionaries from certain areas to abnormal conditions due to the Sino-Japanese hostilities.—Reuter.

Mr. Churchill Confers With French Leaders

British Embassy Communique Details Contacts Made

Paris, Nov. 5.

A three-day visit was paid Paris between Thursday, November 2, and today by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by the Assistant Chief of Staff of the Royal Navy, the British Embassy announced in a communique tonight.

During his stay in Paris, Mr. Churchill discussed with French leaders the co-operative work of the Allied navies, which have completed all tasks in active collaboration.

On the first day of his visit, the Embassy said, the British statesman was received by the French Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, and the Navy Minister, M. Cesar Campinchi. The next morning, he had a long meeting with Admiral of the Fleet Francois Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of the French Navy and was his guest at luncheon. It was at this lunch that Mr. Churchill met both General Marie Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, and General Edmond Vuillemin, Commander-in-Chief of the French Air Force.

At a dinner given that evening by M. Campinchi, he had the opportunity to hold conversations with Ministers Rio, Pernot, and Champetier de Ribes.

Yesterday, the Embassy added, the British naval leader had lunch with General Gamelin and then called on General Alphonse Georges, French Chief of Staff.

Concluding his visit in France, Mr. Churchill today visited the British General Headquarters and had luncheon with Viscount General Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force, the Embassy's communique closed.—Havas.

Empire Co-operation Noted Abroad

Swiss Paper Sees Reich Again Disappointed

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 6.

Special interest is attached here to the comment of a Swiss newspaper on the successful progress in the conversations proceeding in London between the visiting representatives of the Dominions and the Indian Governments and Ministers of the United Kingdom.

After calling attention to the manner in which a German writer, during the months preceding the war, maintained that the Dominions would not bother about "England's war" and would remain neutral, the journal states that this must be relegated to the category of Germany's disappointments.

Among these disappointments, according to this neutral observer, must now be numbered the idea of France's decadence, the hostility of the Arab world to Britain, the military assistance of Russia, and finally, the possibility of a continental blockade of Britain under German leadership.—Reuter.

East Coast Shipping Held Up in U.S.

5,000 Stevedores Strike; Seventy Ships Lie Idle

New York, Nov. 5.

Five thousand stevedores remained idle today and shipping along the east coast of the United States was tied up as the strike called Thursday last for more pay and shorter hours continued without a sign of easing up.

Seventy coastal vessels lay derelict in ports on the east coast and along the Gulf of Mexico today and the stevedores' union of the American Federation of Labour forecast the unemployment of 20,000 men unless the strike is settled within a few days.—Havas.

High German Officers Leaving Turkey

Instructors Say Turks To Be in War in January

Paris, Nov. 6.

High German officers who have been giving military instructions in Turkey are leaving the country today, according to the Istanbul correspondent of the "Paris Soir." Those remaining state that they will leave before December 31, because "in January war will be here."

The correspondent believes this is Nazi propaganda designed to play on Turkish fears of Soviet Russia. It is, however, having no successes, he adds.

Going back to Germany with the officers will be a number of Nazi technicians, who are abandoning important work, including work with submarines.—Reuter.

Ambassadors Present Credentials

Tokyo, No. 6.

M. Pierre Forthomme, newly-appointed Belgian Ambassador to Japan, presented his credentials when he was received by the Emperor in Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace at 10 o'clock this morning. He was also received by the Empress.

Following M. Forthomme, Mr. Karl Idman, newly-appointed Finnish Minister to Japan, was also received by the Emperor to present his credentials.—Domei.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

REFUGEE-artist, architect or furniture designer wanted. English not necessary. State details fully: experience, abilities, age, remuneration expected. Box 3996, NCDN. 12272

WANTED a Scandinavian for canvassing shipchandlery business. Please state previous experience, salary and commission required. Address Box 3971, NCDN. -7134

ADVERTISER requires several young Chinese girls who can speak fluent English and Shanghai dialect, for local leading amusement centre. Apply personally between 3-4 p.m. to Mr. Wang, 502 York House, 29 Rue Montauban. -7166

INTELLIGENT Chinese gentleman speaking English, to visit hospitals, chemistries and druggists for new article; very easy to sell. 818 Tongshan Road, House 33/35. -7131

WANTED, efficient Eurasian or Chinese typist-stenographer, fluent knowledge of English essential. Moderate salary to start. Apply 51 Canton Road, Room 513 between 11-12 noon. -7145

FOREIGNER would like to employ foreign salesman, well-known in Shanghai societies, to sell European objects d'art, antiques and old paintings. Apply personally House 64, Lane 818 Tongshan Road, Hongkew, from 4—6 p.m. -7161

WANTED, experienced foreign governess, aged over 30, speaking good English, to take care of two boys about 6 years old. Apply to Post Office Box 1260. -6996

WANTED: honest and hardworking old lady, for housework and sewing. Telephone 60985 from 9-10 a.m. -7101

YOU can obtain a British degree in accountancy or secretaryship in Shanghai. Send for free prospectus. British School of Accountancy, 264, Kiangse Road, Telephone 14967. Principal, J. Webster Watts (Chartered Accountant). -8734

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of five dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.80.

EUROPEAN, graduate medical nurse, seeks private work, medical massage. Telephone 72228 or write Post Office Box 11. -7172

CASING expert buyer, seeks position. Address Box 3983, NCDN. -7151

EXPERIENCED Eurasian girl stenographer offers services. Competent and reliable. Communicate Box 3964, NCDN. -7158

YOUNG gentleman, foreigner, seeks position, knows Chinese (reading, writing), Japanese, English and Russian languages. Outport no objection. Good references. Box 3981, NCDN. -7150

WELL-educated Chinese lady will act as companion or secretary to older lady, also for travelling. Box 3970, NCDN. -7133

FOREIGN gentleman, experienced wholesale, import, export, Well-educated, thoroughly acquainted with all commercial lines, good appearance, desires position or partner with capital. Address Box 3978, NCDN. -7147

EXPERIENCED stenotypist seeks immediate position. Excellent references. Please address Box 3991, NCDN. -7179

PIANIST drummer playing at sight, best recommended by international authoritative musicians, seeks position; also gives lessons. Fee moderate. Box 3975, NCDN. -7139

LADY, refugee, seeks position to 10-11 years children, as governess-nurse, or lady-companion. Box 3792, NCDN. -6749

REFINED Russian lady wants position as a housekeeper in small family. Speaks English fluently, knows American cooking. Box 3854, NCDN. -6890

WELL-educated and experienced Chinese seeks position as translator or office assistant. Address Box 3942, NCDN. -7068

BOOKKEEPER, competent and hard-working, seeks extra work after office hours. Night clubs no objection. Address Box 3796, NCDN. -6787

Business Opportunities

CAPITALIST wanted by neutral for sound and profitable business. Active or silent partnership. Write Box 3985, NCDN. -7163

INDIAN merchants extensively organized, now Shanghai, entertaining proposals representation factories, exporters, importers. Address Box 3973, NCDN. -7136

WANTED on behalf of client, compradore with $20,000. Sound business proposition. Apply between 10 and 12 a.m. to the undersigned law office. A. Jovishoff, 12 Rue du Consulat, Flat 502A. Telephone 81780. -7194

CHINESE exporters, specialized in laces and sundries, desire co-operation with gentleman having connections abroad. Please address Box 3963, NCDN. -7116

Miscellaneous

CARPETS cleaned chemically, 10 cents per square foot. Rugs dyed, repaired, stored. Esso Company, Telephone 12170. -7184

ELEGANT ladies' costumes and overcoats made to measure, also of your own materials. L. Warshauer Tailor, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Room 712. -7159

CUT it out! Subscribe to our Magazine Library. You can read 14 American and British magazines per month, latest issues and 2nd circulation, delivered anywhere at moderate fees. Ask for list The First Shanghai Reading Circle, 131 Museum Road, Room 423, Telephone 14640. -7191

ASHES. Chevrolet Transport Co. removes free any quantity of ashes. 20 Baikal Road, Telephone 50462. -6742

DOLLS (broken), repairing, renovating perfectly done. Dollies' coats, dresses, hats, shoes, stockings and wigs. Doll's Hospital Rosette, 135 Seymour Road. -6818

Personal

LI CO letter delayed. Please give address Box 3830, NCDN. -7175

FOREIGNER desires meet young attractive European lady for companionship, capable also give dancing lessons. Box 3972, NCDN. -7136

RUSSIAN lady, 36, wishes to meet British or American gentleman, view friendship. Address Box 3881, NCDN. -6942

Educational

DRAWING lessons given by Chinese lady. Box 3969, NCDN. -7133

RADIO code lessons given privately by experienced radio instructor, results guaranteed. Address Box 3988, NCDN. -7170

PROFESSIONAL teacher, fluent English, gives lessons in French, German, mathematics, Latin. Address Box 3968, NCDN. -7130

WANTED, English teacher to coach boy, one hour daily. Address Box 3977, NCDN. -7156

FRENCH and German lessons, conversation and grammar, given by experienced gentleman teacher. Easy method. Exceptional references. Twice weekly $15 per month. Apply from 8 to 9 a.m., or by letter to Room 1, 2 Quinsan Gardens. -7019

YOUNG Englishman, slight knowledge French, German, desires further tuition by experienced teacher at tutor's home. Please reply stating lowest fees. Box 3962, NCDN. -7118

PIANO lessons, chord system, easy method for adults. A1 references. $20 monthly twice weekly. Telephone 74393. -8625

THE Shanghai Business College. Oral classes. Shorthand, typewriting commercial English, conversation, bookkeeping and accountancy. Morning, afternoon and evening classes. Fees moderate Successes unparalleled. Apply for syllabus. 320 Szechuen Road. Telephone 17733. 12022

GERMAN lessons given by experienced German lady teacher. Twice weekly, $15 per month. Telephone 74393. -8675

SINGING lessons by Maestro P. N. Mashin. Voice production Italian method. Solfeggio repertoire. 40 Route Pere Robert. Telephone 71610. -6535

HANS Baer, concert pianist, gives piano lessons. Most modern piano technique. 153H/38 Route des Sœurs, Telephone 75880 (3-5 p.m.) -6296

GERMAN lessons by Vienna University graduate, speaking fluent English, French. Address Box 3790, NCDN. -6742

FRENCH by qualified gentleman-teacher, special method for beginners, speaking, writing within short period. Box 3607, NCDN. -6397

FIGUEIREDO'S School. Thoroughly dependable. Shorthand, typewriting, English. Crystal-clear explanations. 54 Garden Apartments, 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 12130

FORMER teacher Vienna Academy of Music, gives piano and singing lessons at pupil's home. Terms very moderate. Well recommended. Box 3889, NCDN. -6960

Motor Cars and Cycles

WANTED to purchase, sedan 4-cylinder, in good condition, economical, not older than 1934. Pay cash. Please apply French Power Plant, between 5-6 p.m. -7178

WANTED to buy, second-hand Junior motor-cycle. Address Box 3993, NCDN. 12273

WANTED, American or Continental sedan by private party, 1933/1935. Good engine essential. Address Box 3990, NCDN. -7172

STUDEBAKER saloon, 1937, excellent condition, mileage 15,800, telephone 70440 between 12.30 and 1.30 or 5.30 and 6.30 p.m. -7164

WANTED to purchase motor-cycle, medium size, mechanically good. Reasonable price. Apply to Dr. Hsiao, 230 Kweichow Road. Telephone 54335. -7168

$250 Smart, new Underwood typewriter 10-inch, for quick sale. 2094 Avenue Haig, near Zikawei. -7176

PRIVATE motor-car for hire per hour or day, with or without driver. Telephone 51796. -7155

1937 Ford 60, V8 sedan, in excellent condition, for sale. US$650. Address Box 3992, NCDN. -7181

WE offer cash for used cars and trucks. Apply Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -6059

UNUSUAL bargain. Ford 1934 de luxe convertible coupe, just overhauled and repainted. Please telephone 35646 during office hours. 12264

BUICK, 1931, 6-cylinder good condition, for quick sale. US$80. Enquire at 563 East Seward Road. -6806

CARS which give you reliable service: 1937 Fiat 4-door sedan; 1936 Studebaker, 4-door sedan, with radio installed; 1934 Ford; 1932 Plymouth; 1931 Nash coupes. Apply Continental Motors, 565 Avenue Foch, Telephone 74555 and 74554. -7097

1933 TRIUMPH 7 saloon, good condition and tyres, $2,200 or offer. 1932 Citroen 14 h.p., 4-seater coupe, excellent condition, $1,400. Address Box 3857, NCDN. -6901

WE buy and sell used cars and trucks, Auto Trading Co., 673 Szechuen Road, Telephone 17289-19351. -6297

FIAT, 1932, 4-door sedan, very economical, perfect condition, real bargain, $1,200, quick sale. Box 3880, NCDN. -6941

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors, authorized Ford and Lincoln dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 12165

REAL bargain. Dodge truck, 4-cylinder, 2 new tyres, in running condition, quick sale for $1,000. Please telephone 77180 during office hours. -7066

$400 CITROEN, very economical, 30 miles per gallon. Telephone 74992. -7096

ERSKINE 6, sedan, in perfect condition, owner left, including licence and insurance till November 1940, $1,300 or nearest offer. Telephone 21712 from 9-12 noon or Box 3933, NCDN. -7043

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

MASSAGE, manicure, pedicure, 9, Central Arcade, upstairs, Corner Szechuen Road, entrance from Ezra Road. Telephone 11984. -7036

360 RUE Bourgeat, Room 2, near Route des Soeurs. Massage, from 2 to 8. -7021

LADY gives massage from 2 to 8, 1225 Bubbling Well Road, Room 231, Telephone 34200. -6957

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30. Second Floor. 12182

LADY gives general massage and manicure. 2-9. House 33, Flat 2, Lane 1025 Bubbling Well Road. -7094

For Sale—Miscellaneous

OCCASIONAL sale. One silver-fox; first-class quality. 120 Route des Sœurs, Fomin. -7188

LADY'S ski-suit, brown, new, with mustard-coloured accessories, size 14; also child's, black, size 12, suitable for boy or girl; cost US$30; nearest offer acceptable. Reply Box 3982, NCDN. 12276

JESSFIELD Park flat, 3½ rooms, two bathrooms, first-class furniture, arts, new refrigerator, to be taken over. US$1,250. Box 3986, NCDN. -7167

HAIR mattress, 6 ft. by 5. Good, clean condition, $20. Medium-size wardrobe trunk, $10. Box 3989, NCDN. -7171

HAND-KNITTING machine, foreign make, like new, complete with spindles, accessories and spares. Easy to handle. Owner prepared to instruct buyer, gratis, in its use. On view Hamilton House, Room 138. -7129

SECONDHAND books. Large collection of books on law, medicine, engineering, literature, dictionaries and Encyclopedia Britannica, etc. recently arrived, for sale at reasonable prices. The Great China Secondhand Book Store, Room 116-117, 429 Kiukiang Road. -7141

DINNER set for 12 persons; 77 pieces, Bavarian make, beautiful design. 421 Avenue Roi Albert, Apartment 5. -7182

LOVELY silver-fox, perfect condition, for sale, $420. Telephone 74065, tiffin or dinner hours. -7152

HOOVER Vacuum cleaner in good condition, price US$40. Electric cooking stove, two plates, US$12; gas cooking stove, US$6. Apply House 64, Lane 818, Tongshan Road, Hongkew from 4-6 p.m. -7162

FOR SALE, crystal (sandwiches) salver with silver saucer, Vienna handmade. View daily 190 Peking Road, Room 35, 9-11 and 3-5. -7192

FOR SALE, two beautiful brand-new silver foxes, cheap. Apply to 467 Rue Cardinal Mercier, Telephone 72330. -7146

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FOR SALE: two arm-chairs, one couch, best ox-leather, $600. Address Mero, 470 Seymour Road, House 6, from 6 to 8. -7029

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"FOR YOU," the quality goods store, 1017 Avenue Joffre. Imported ladies winter underwear, pyjamas, beautiful woollen sweaters, Suede gloves, belts and flowers at opening sale prices. -6513

WINTER pyjamas made to measure, from $8.90. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 12129

SINGER sewing machine with motor, used, very good condition. Danziger, 337 Avenue Haig, Telephone 79104. -6993

LIQUIDATION sale. Chiffon stockings, also silks and woollen materials. Half-price. 660 Avenue Joffre, opposite Massenet. -6703

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BLACK silk velvet for afternoon and evening dresses; curtain lace; zippers, ornaments; men's silk socks and mufflers, garters, suspenders; cotton materials for men's shirts; all recently arrived from United States, at very moderate prices, 437 Rue Ratard, Apartment 2A, Telephone 72705. -6601

DINNER, coffee/tea sets, beautiful crystal-ware, glassware, porcelain figures, selection cups, Persian carpets, oil-pictures. 150 Tifeng Road, House 15, Flat 2. -6828

10,000 pairs men's shoes made for export to England, will now be sold in our store at $25 per pair, 30 per cent below to-day's cost (large sizes higher price). Thompson Shoe Co., 331 Szechuen Road. -6792

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WESTINGHOUSE refrigerator, perfect condition, US$60. G.E.C. 16-inch fan. Telephone 20407. -7085

DIAMOND ring, 2.5 carat, for sale only to serious private buyer. Bargain. Telephone 76253, 8-10. -7093

CINE Kodak magazine f1.9 with accessories, as new, cheap for quick sale. Box 3948, NCDN. -7075

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SECONDHAND furniture store. Buying and selling, new and secondhand furniture and household effects, etc. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 73597. -6697

FOR SALE, private, best crystal-ware, porcelain, carpets, etc. No brokers. 118 Route des Soeurs, House 4, Flat 3. -6899

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Unfurnished Apartments

TO LET, unfurnished flat in western district, containing two nice rooms, bathroom with lavatory, boxroom, steamheated, including light and tax, only Shanghai $140. Apply to Shanghai Realty Co., 110 Szechuen Road, 5th floor, Room 52. -7165

TO LET, apartments, houses, shops, flats, rooms, furnished/unfurnished. Small properties for sale. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -6969

EXCHANGE three large rooms, steam-heated apartment, Seymour/Bubbling Well Road, moderate rental, for smaller apartment of 2/2½ rooms same vicinity or preferably Bubbling Well Road. Enclose full address and telephone number to Box 3603, NCDN. -6990

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